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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

FEBRUARY 1, 1941



Taxus cuspidata

New Jersey Host to Eastern Region
Central Region Meets in Michigan
Ohio's Twelfth Short Course
State Convention Reports

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

ACTIVE SEASON.

Attendance at state association meetings during the past month has been marked not only by the presence of more members than in earlier years, but also by the activities of more salesmen than have been usually at these gatherings. Their diligent endeavors and omnipresent order books reflect the general belief that the coming season will be the most active in years in the movement of nursery stock. Threats of scarcity, save for occasional items and perhaps roses and some fruits in general, seemed not pressing to the buyer who judged from the numerous offers available.

Good basis for anticipation of increased sales appears in the rising national income through higher employment, wages and corporation profits, in the continued record level of building and in the normal growth of gardening interest. Some municipal and state activities requiring landscape planting are expected to be curtailed, but federal housing and road building are not to be interrupted, it is reported.

ECONOMIC ISSUES.

Thoughts of nurserymen as well as other businessmen have been turned to the possibility of economic dislocation as a result of emphasis on national defense measures and repercussions of the war whether this country is finally involved or not. Those interested in thinking through the problems involved will find interesting reading in the pamphlet of thirty-two pages on "Fundamental Economic Issues in National Defense," by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, published last month by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

Whether the national defense problem will require extensive readjustment in the economic life of the nation is considered dependent upon an early decision as to whether additional factory capacity will be required or whether demands may be satisfied by conversion of existing facilities. The conclusion is that the magnitude of the problem is not

such as to require a profound disorganization of the economic system or a reduction of living standards for the masses.

The defense program can be financed without an enormous increase of the public debt, it is held, for absorption in federal, state and local taxes of twenty-five per cent of a national income of eighty-five billion dollars would be as easily endured as was the drain of almost twenty-two per cent of our national income of sixty-six billion dollars in the year 1938. It is held of the utmost importance from the standpoint of future financial and economic stability that a balanced budget should be achieved during this period of high national income.

Because certain factors are now absent that prevailed during the earlier World war, inflation of commodity prices is not so likely to occur. The answer to this problem lies chiefly in government fiscal policies and in wage rates. Wise procedure may avoid the price disturbance of inflation.

Whether economic catastrophe must follow at the end of the war will depend chiefly upon how successfully economic and financial stability is maintained by the federal government during the emergency.

The conclusion of Dr. Moulton's discussion is contained in this final paragraph:

"With the adoption of sound economic policies and the development of a coördinated national program, there would be reason for confidence that the defense program could be speedily and effectively carried to completion. Since the magnitude of the requirements—so far as they cannot be foreseen—are not such as to necessitate profound dislocations in the economic and financial system, there would also be reason for believing that the problems of the postwar readjustment might be successfully met."

STATE WAGE-HOUR BILLS.

A state wage-hour bill has been introduced in the New Hampshire legislature by Representative Robert S. Francois, of Nashua, together with

a measure providing for establishment of a state labor relations board "to promote industrial peace." Similar bills were killed at the 1939 legislative session.

Declaring that the rights of workers in intrastate commerce should be given the same protection as those in interstate commerce, Governor Charles Edison urged enactment of a New Jersey wages and hours law in his inaugural message to the state legislature, January 21. The new governor also called for curtailment of chancery court's power to issue ex parte injunctions in labor disputes, extension of the social security program to workers not now covered and other steps to liberalize New Jersey's labor laws.

B. J.

TO STARTERS ANY TIME.

The text of an advertisement in the December 16 issue of Time magazine so impressed Arthur Dummett that he asked A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, for permission to have it reprinted in this magazine—an interest and courtesy that readers will appreciate as much as the editor when they read this stimulating piece of copy, which is good for those who start, or have started, in business any time:
IF YOU'RE STARTING IN BUSINESS
IN 1941—

A lot of businesses will start in '41. Some will make good; others won't. Some business founders of '41 will make money; others will lose it.

No matter the year, no matter the field, if you start in business you need three things—a stout heart, an honest mind, the ability to add and subtract—for the race is still to the strong, honesty is still the best policy, and two and two still make four.

When you go into business you can build quality, or you can cut it.

The quality article has a self-respecting, honest, independent look. The other looks shamefaced. The one has an honest ring. The other is tinny and false. The one is what it is and looks what it is; the other tries to look what it isn't.

This country knows quality, loves it and wants it. It is as old as the caveman's maul, but will never wear out its welcome.

You can hang out your shingle as doctor, lawyer, merchant, manufacturer or salesman. You can work for yourself or produce something for another man. You can work alone, as a partner or as a corporation; in a big building or a one-room office—but it all adds up to this:

Serving someone with something the way you would have him serve you.

That's the way to start in business—and to stay in it.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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STOCK IS IN DEMAND

Prospects for spring business and the probable available supplies, discussed at the recent nurserymen's conventions, indicate a current strong demand for stock. Let the trade know what you have to offer. Trees and shrubs are worth money to you only if they are turned into cash—not if you hold them. Let the American Nurseryman help you sell yours.

New Jersey Host to Eastern Region

Annual Meeting of New Jersey Association and A. A. N. Eastern Regional Conference Fill Sessions of Two Crowded Days at Trenton, January 28 and 29

Raising funds through the sale of nursery stock for another year's co-operative advertising campaign and an ambitious program on better standards of landscape planting by the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, combined with the eastern regional A. A. N. meeting, made a full two days, January 28 and 29, at the Hotel Hildebrecht, Trenton.

Perhaps one should say day and one-half, for several inches of snowfall delayed the arrival of members, so that the first session did not open until nearly noon. After Secretary P. P. Pirone had read the minutes of the preceding meeting, Otto Bergman, for the membership committee, reported a stable condition, new names offsetting those lost in the past year. August Kindsgrab, treasurer, reported receipt of about \$1,200 in dues, of which part was advanced to the advertising fund, leaving, however, a comfortable balance.

George Jennings gave a thorough report for the committee on better standards of landscape practice—on which Roland de Wilde, Jr., and William Hallicy serve with him—indicating the strenuous work that has been done in the past year on this subject and foreshadowing the interesting program of the following day.

After an intermission for luncheon, President Walter M. Ritchie, in his official address, commented on the good work of the various committees during the past year and stressed the importance of developing markets for nursery stock, one means of which is the New Jersey association's campaign of advertising for the ensuing year. This was discussed further by Charles Hess, chairman of the advertising committee. Whereas in previous years the association has raised about \$1,500 to match an appropriation from the state for advertising in newspapers, this year it was decided by the executive committee to engage in a direct-mail campaign.

The campaign was described in detail by Seymour Koretz, advertis-

ing manager of the Colyer Printing Co., Newark, who showed layouts of the three mailing pieces, of which 15,000 each will be sent out in March, April and May, besides a general educational piece on landscaping for envelope mailing. The object of the campaign, he said, was to reach persons of lower-income groups, and the circulars were calculated to remove the impression that landscape planting was expensive and offered the service for as low as \$25, with time payments available if desired. The circulars will be imprinted with the name of a local nurseryman on a post card, making possible

pioneer, so to speak, while a crew of "spark plugs" gathered up the signed orders as sales were made. The result was that by the end of the two days' meeting the advertising fund, about \$1,600, had been raised, chiefly through receipts from donated stock and partly by commissions.

Charles Hess reported that the \$7,000 tax bill of Bobbink & Atkins for assessment of growing nursery stock as personal property had been confirmed by the county board and was before the state board on appeal. The association awaits the outcome, but is prepared to carry the fight farther if necessary, as a protection to the other members from similar assessment and taxation.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Walter M. Ritchie; vice-president, B. R. Leach; treasurer, August Kindsgrab. For a 3-year term on the executive committee were chosen George White, of Bobbink & Atkins; William Hallicy, and John Marseilles, of DeBaun & Co.

A. A. N. Regional Meeting.

In his short address of welcome, in opening the meeting of A. A. N. members in the eastern region, Charles Hess, chairman, called attention to the importance of the region as illustrated by the fact that its members contributed \$8,200 out of the total dues of \$20,000 of all A. A. N. members.

Frank S. LaBar, executive committee member from the section, commented on the functions of the national association and mentioned briefly the work of the executive committee in its meeting at Chicago earlier in the month. Illustrating the increase in the number of nurserymen in recent years by inspection figures in Pennsylvania, he calculated the percentage of prospective members of the A. A. N. If the total might be 1,000, he said, the eastern region should have 300, or about 100 more than now. He urged the importance of membership in the national organization and the trade fellowship involved, asserting that of



Frank S. LaBar.

checking of returns—something not revealed in the former newspaper advertising.

To raise the funds for this advertising, B. R. Leach, Riverton, had proposed a novel scheme, which was then explained. Over a score of members had donated nursery stock, sold prior to or at this meeting, for which the buyers were to pay the New Jersey association, one-half the proceeds to be credited as the contribution of the donor and one-half as that of the buyer. In addition, members offered stock on which, if sold through the association, ten per cent commission accrued to the advertising fund. Fred Osman, well known for his earlier hard work in the association's affairs, acted as auc-

the many boards on which he had served he enjoyed none more than that of the A. A. N.

Avery H. Steinmetz, A. A. N. president, briefly reviewed past achievements of the body before tackling his subject, "The Outlook of the Nursery Industry." Increased taxes, he said, would be an important burden and perhaps the least, though he hoped the national defense would bring no other to the industry. Anticipation of a later depression he felt was a fatalistic attitude. Since his hearers had survived the severe business depression of a decade ago, he believed they would meet the war situation and its consequences well. We must be good businessmen, he said, paying attention to production so that a glut would not bring heavy losses nor a lack of material to prevent sales. The possible labor problems and the rising cost of materials favor emphasis on growing quality stock and giving attention to extending the market for such material.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Frank R. Coutant, advertising and marketing consultant, New York city, delivered an excellent address on selling nursery stock, giving valuable principles and suggestions as to procedure. This address will be published in a subsequent issue.

Richard P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary, spoke in detail about the national body's work, urging larger membership to strengthen its force in legislative affairs. As a further help to A. A. N. members, he told of a 12-page booklet of planting instructions, composed of sketches, in process of preparation, which members doing landscape planting will find valuable in making contacts with prospective customers. He reviewed at length the legislation to be faced by the industry, as reported in his talks at earlier association meetings last month.

The report of the nominating committee, offered by Seth L. Kelsey, presented three names for president, Charles Hess, Russell Harmon and J. Frank Styer, and two for secretary, Cornelius Van Tol and W. A. Van Heiningen. By a large majority, Charles Hess and Cornelius Van Tol were reelected to their respective offices. As runner-up, J. Frank Styer became vice-chairman.

On nomination from the floor, Frank S. LaBar was recommended for reelection as executive committee member from the region.

The invitation of the Long Island Nurserymen's Association, presented by Peter M. Koster, to hold the 1942 regional meeting in conjunction with its annual meeting, at Garden City, was accepted without dissent.

Landscape Session.

Thereupon the meeting of the New Jersey association was resumed, under the chairmanship of George Jennings, whose committee had planned an interesting session on landscape problems, which was abbreviated, unfortunately, because of the lateness of the hour.

Roland de Wilde showed a number of colored slides depicting the use of broad-leaved evergreens, particularly rhododendrons, in home plantings, with comments by Roland de Wilde, Jr., on the varieties as they appeared.

Mr. Jennings threw on the screen excellent colored slides of his taking to show good and bad plantings. A series of especially interesting views indicated the course of erection and planting of a moderate-priced residence in accordance with the committee's ideas. Other slides were loaned by Dr. C. H. Connors, of Rutgers University.

A panel had been assembled to discuss better landscape practice, but because of the late hour Mr. Jennings put but one question to each.

"When is the logical time to sell the small homeowner a better style planting?" was asked Peter Cascio, West Hartford, Conn., who said, "Whenever the owner recognizes his planting is poor or inferior in style." In the case of the new home buyer, he said, the best time to sell is before erection is started, so that arrangements may be made as to disposal of topsoil and removal of trees.

"What is the best, quickest and easiest way to present to the small homeowner and buyer the desirability and possibility of better style in planting?" was asked Dr. Connors. He said there is no easy and quick way. The nurseryman may accomplish something in his selling, but for the most part the answer is in the slow education of the public, a long process, but one of which results are beginning to be seen.

"How can we help our clients fit a desirable landscape development into a limited budget?" was asked Eugene Müller, Norristown, Pa. He said the most difficult part of the problem was to find the amount of the budget.

His firm had found a solution in submitting to the client an ambitious plan, and if it called for several times the amount of the client's budget, then an initial portion of the plan was sold at the outset and, usually, the remaining portions in successive years. He believed a competent, thorough plan to be a more successful selling agent than a sketchy or barely adequate plan. He urged reliance by nurserymen on trained landscape architects. If a firm has not enough business to warrant employing one, some other arrangement might be made for such services.

"How shall we encourage the landscape men who are able to do better style planting to undertake it?" was asked Frank LaBar, Stroudsburg, Pa. "By precept and example," he replied. "If some of those firms so qualified give their customers better style plantings, others will be forced by competition to follow." Educational work, as in institutions of instruction, in magazines and through other media, will aid, he added.

"What price is a reasonable standard to set for a better style planting, exclusive of grading and other foundation work, for a house costing \$5,000 to build?" was asked Miss Martha Schmidt, Millburn, N. J., whose estimate was \$75 to \$100.

"Can building contractors be sold the idea of better styles in planting?" was asked William Hallicy, Clifton, N. J., whose prompt rejoinder was "I doubt it." Mr. Jennings, however, thought it possible to show contractors the greater selling attraction in a good planting. He called on Russell Bettes to narrate instances of competition between builders raising the quality of the planting. Peter Cascio said he had found it possible to obtain from a contractor the sum he had allowed for a foundation planting as partial payment toward a more pretentious job sold to the purchaser of the home.

The conservation of topsoil during building operations was the subject of closing remarks by Mr. Jennings.

Notes.

William Wells, Millville, was reelected delegate to the national convention in a brief session of the New Jersey A. A. N. chapter.

At the banquet, January 28, introductions included, besides lumi-

naries on the program, presidents of these organizations: New England Nurserymen's Association, Seth L. Kelsey; Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, J. Frank Styer; Connecticut Nurserymen's Association, W. A. Van Heinegen. Two movies were shown, "Singing Wheels," by courtesy of the motor truck manufacturers, and "How Does Your Garden Grow?" by courtesy of the American Agricultural Chemical Co.

In 1940 farm value of New Jersey crops, nursery stock ranks fourth with \$12,000,000, according to the state department of agriculture. No wonder the nurserymen get so much attention from the state authorities!

William H. Allen, state secretary of agriculture, appeared at the banquet and spoke briefly in welcome to the nurserymen at their final session.

Walter M. Ritchie will journey to Gainesville, Fla., later this month and attend the Southern Shade Tree Conference there.

Courtney Seabrook was conventioning the week previously with the canners and grocers at Chicago. With his father and brothers he is engaged in packing forty-five per cent of all the frozen foods annually marketed in the United States, leaving him less time than he would like for the nursery operations of Koster & Co., Inc.

A. M. Leonard & Son, Piqua, O., showed an extensive array of nursery tools in the lobby.

Among exhibitors in the farm show at Trenton during agricultural week were the Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Md., and F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Milford, Conn., seedsmen, as well as many manufacturers of farm equipment and supplies.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Eastern Nurserymen's Association held a luncheon meeting, January 29, at the Hotel Hildebrecht, Trenton, N. J., when officers were reelected as follows: President, J. H. Humphreys; vice-president, L. C. Bobbink; treasurer, Albert H. Meehan, and secretary, Russell Harmon. Edwin Hoyt and William Flemer, Jr., were reelected directors, and Ed Costich was elected to fill the unexpired term of Jacques Legendre. The dues were set at \$5 for another year,

as the \$115 collected in 1940 almost paid the expenses, and the bank balances remain over \$2,700.

The quarantine committee, under the chairmanship of William Flemer, Jr., was continued and empowered to see what might be done regarding the requirements of treating nursery soil within the Japanese beetle zone with arsenate of lead, the present rate of 1,500 pounds being considered unduly high.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The state of Washington is calling for bids to improve the grounds of the Western State Custodial school, at Buckley.

The Seattle park board has extended the retiring period of the



Charles Hess.

veteran Jacob Umlauff, park superintendent, until April 1, thus permitting him to assist in the management of the national flower show, March 23 to 30. Letters from the garden-conscious citizens of Seattle and the state petitioning that Mr. Umlauff retain his present position indefinitely are under consideration.

Walter R. Dimm, Sweeney Straub & Dimm, Portland, is on his yearly trip throughout the state.

Noble Hoggson, landscape architect, is preparing elaborate plans to beautify the Sand Point air base on Lake Washington.

The Eagles' hall, Mount Vernon, was taxed to capacity with farmers

and nurserymen attending the state meeting of the Associated Farmers, January 17 and 18. Present everyday conditions confronting both nurserymen and farmers are so closely allied that for protection of their mutual interests a close working association is maintained. The Friday afternoon program of the 2-day session was broadcast. Promptly at 7:30 p. m. over 250 members gathered around the festive board and voted the banquet the best ever. Youth and age reminisced, and relaxation was enjoyed to the limit. The membership of the Associated Farmers in the state totals more than 6,000.

W. L. Fulmer.

MEET AT LOS ANGELES.

Nurserymen of southern California met in a preconvention rally at the Cabrillo hotel, Los Angeles, January 23. Jess Watt, president of the California State Nurserymen's Association, sent out a call to all nurserymen to be present to discuss plans for the state convention scheduled for next September at Long Beach. Herman Scherer, chairman of the nurserymen's division of the Southern California Horticultural Institute, was program chairman, featuring Arthur E. Snow, with colored motion pictures of tree roses, and a talk by Byron H. Dawson, of Sunset Magazine, on "Advertising and Merchandising."

EDWARD SIDES, proprietor of the Sides Nursery, El Centro, Cal., recently gave notice of his intention to sell his business and stock to William P. Reese.

ARTHUR BLANDING, of the Blanding Nurseries, Santa Ana, Cal., was the successful bidder for landscaping both the Bakersfield and Visalia migratory labor camps.

THE Albert C. Burrage gold vase, valued at \$1,000, was awarded recently by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to the Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass., for the outstanding exhibit at the flower shows conducted during the past year by the society. The award, the highest to be obtained at New England flower shows, was for a peony garden built for the peony and rose show last June.

Kentucky Annual Meeting

Presence of A. A. N. Officers and Program of Instructive Talks Bring Out Large Attendance at Louisville Meeting

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Nurserymen's Association was held January 27, at the Kentucky hotel, Louisville, with approximately fifty in attendance. The program included many interesting speakers.

Lee McClain, Knoxville, Tenn., in speaking on trade barriers, told of recent accomplishments in removing several of the most hindering ones.

J. W. Fike, Hopkinsville, president of the association, stressed the necessity for quality stock and service to clients.

In speaking on the need for more maintenance work following highway landscaping, A. L. Heger, Covington, emphasized the importance of closer co-operation with the highway commissioner.

Avery H. Steinmetz, president of the American Association of Nurserymen, illustrated the value of working and thinking together in a well received talk.

After luncheon, Mr. Hillenmeyer told of the work of the Southern Nurserymen's Association and plans for the summer meeting, at which selling will be the theme. The Kentucky association voted to meet in conjunction.

Miss Mary Louise Speed, landscape architect, Louisville, was especially enjoyable in her clever way of painting word pictures. The use of quality plants was stressed.

Richard P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary, reviewed the accomplishments of that association, especially in legislative matters, and urged the continuance of our active association.

Secretary Howard G. Tilson, Lexington, cautioned against the practice of sending out any questionable stock under inspection certificate and also gave illustrations of destroyed confidence because of receipts of such material from other states.

The motion picture, "Singing Wheels," made by the motor truck division of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, furnished a breathing spell between lectures and business.

Officers of the association were

re-elected as follows: President, J. W. Fike; vice-president, Louis Hillenmeyer, Jr.; secretary, Howard G. Tilson, and treasurer, Nick Verburg, Anchorage.

The legislative committee, composed of Walter Hillenmeyer, Jr., Lexington; Alvin Kidwell, Willaden Nurseries, Sparta, and Carl Ray, St. Matthews, reported a favorable hearing on exemptions of nursery and landscape labor from requirements of state social security regulations.

The banquet held in the evening was an informal dinner, followed by a reel of colored pictures of gardens and plants by Swift & Co., advertising Vigoro.

The day was pleasantly topped off by the side-shaking play, "Adrift in New York," which is in its twenty-first week of continuous performance at the Opry House of the Seelbach hotel.

Howard G. Tilson, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS PLANTS TREES.

Orders for 2,500,000 young trees for spring planting have been received by the state of Illinois, it was reported recently by Anton J. Tomasek, state forester.

The orders, he said, came mostly from farmers and coal companies engaged in reforesting of abandoned

strip mining land, and for use in community forests.

The state nurseries supply the young trees at low prices to promote general reforestation.

NEW PLANT PATENTS.

The following plant patents were issued January 14, 1941, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 437. Rose plant. E. S. Boerner, Newark, N. Y., assignor to Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. A new and distinct tea rose plant, characterized as to novelty by its loose open growth, the color of its young foliage, its continuous blooming habit and the unusual color combination of the flowers, near absence of calyx causing protrusion of the ovaries into the flower, the long prominent petaloids, the small number of thorns on the new growth and lack of hooks or prickles on the leaf stems.

No. 438. Hybrid tea rose plant. Elisha Allan Peirce, Waltham, Mass., assignor to Peirce Bros., Waltham, Mass. A new and distinct variety of hybrid tea rose plant displaying many characteristics of the Talisman but characterized particularly by its strong growing habits, its light green foliage situated high on the stems, its strong stiff stems with short internodes which serve to bring the foliage close together and its large blooms with numerous, imbricated petals, intense and enduring tea fragrance and distinctive blended coloring of both bud and bloom.

No. 439. Hybrid tea rose plant. Herbert C. Swim, Ontario, Cal., assignor to Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, Cal. A new and distinct variety of hybrid tea rose plant, characterized particularly by its climbing habit; its habit of producing a great quantity of blooms in the spring and blooming intermittently throughout the season, its greater resistance to mildew than shown by its parent and its flowers similar to those of its parent, the bush Night, but of greater petalage and larger size.

No. 440. Fuchsia. George C. Lodge, Painesville, O., assignor to the Cole Nursery Co., Painesville, O. A new variety of Fuchsia Magellanica variety riccartoni, of vigorous and upright growth, extremely floriferous, particularly characterized by its hardiness.

The following plant patents were issued January 21, 1941, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 441. Hybrid tea rose plant. Edith C. Bosley, Mentor, O. A new and distinct variety of hybrid tea rose plant, of the general type of the Mme. Joseph Perraud variety, but characterized particularly by its extra-long bud, also by the high percentage of perfect development of its buds into flowers of cutting value and the high quality and yellow to orange color of its flowers.

No. 442. Flowering dogwood tree. Hiram H. Owens, Barbourville, Ky., assignor to Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. A new and distinct variety of flowering dogwood tree, characterized as to novelty by the large size and shape of its bracts and the late season of blooming.



J. W. Fike.

Central Region Meets in Michigan

A. A. N. Conference of Members in Central Region Helps Draw Record Attendance at Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Held at Jackson, January 21 to 23

The nineteenth annual convention of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen drew so strong an attendance, January 21 to 23, at the Hotel Hayes, Jackson, that the members voted to hold next year's meeting at the same city. Adding to the interest and attendance at the gathering was the third annual central regional A. A. N. conference, January 22, when the members listened closely to the thorough reports of the national organization's activities given by its officers. High point in attendance was the banquet, that evening, enjoyed by 129 persons.

Officers of the Michigan association elected for the ensuing year are: President, Harold P. Paul, of I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe; vice-president, Eugene Heuser, Hilltop Orchards & Nurseries, Hartford, and secretary-treasurer, Harold E. Hunziker, reelected. Walter Coon and Arthur L. Watson were elected members of the executive committee, of which the other members are B. J. Manahan and N. I. W. Kriek, besides the retiring president, Elden H. Burgess.

Officers of the A. A. N. chapter are the same as those of the Michigan state association. Elden H. Burgess and Eugene Heuser were elected delegates to the A. A. N. convention. Alternates chosen are Robert Essig, of Pontiac Nursery Co., Romeo; Robert Ackerman, Bridgman; Harold Spielman, Adrian, and Arthur Krill, of the Prudential Nursery Co., Kalamazoo.

After the address of welcome by Jackson's mayor, Daniel J. Hackett, Tuesday afternoon, January 1, President Burgess, in lieu of an official address, reported that the executive committee the preceding evening had held a conference with Prof. O. I. Gregg, extension specialist in landscape architecture at Michigan State College, when a thorough discussion of differences of opinion regarding the latter's activities brought about an understanding which should remove the causes of considerable complaint and debate at previous annual meetings.

Secretary Hunziker reported that \$684 in dues had been collected the

past year, an all-time high. Additional revenue came from the advertisements in the association bulletin, though not yet enough to pay the cost of the publication. The year ended with \$372 in cash on hand and accounts receivable of \$197, a total of about \$50 more than the preceding year.

The high light of this session was a talk on newer and better varieties of perennials, which should be more profitable to nurserymen than older sorts. It was delivered from notes by Clarence F. Faunce, of Havaloak Gardens, Fowlerville, pinch-hitting for C. W. Wood, Copemish, who

Champion, Ohio secretary; Elden H. Burgess, Michigan president; William J. Smart, Illinois, and Victor Judson, Indiana.

"A United Industry" was the title of an address by Avery H. Steinmetz, A. A. N. president, in which he outlined the method of attack on state and national problems by the local and national associations. He touched upon the current basic problems of the industry and described the methods of the organization in meeting them.

Frank LaBar, Stroudsburg, Pa., treasurer and executive committee member from the eastern region, was called upon by the chair for brief remarks.

The morning talk of Richard P. White, A. A. N. secretary, was a brief description of the recent growth of the A. A. N. and the reasons for it, founded in the realization of an increasing number of nurserymen that a national organization is essential if they are to have their proper place in American business.

Plans for the 1941 convention cruise were outlined by Mr. Greening and by W. J. Smart, who secured some additional reservations.

After motion pictures of the New York convention, taken by Peter Cascio, West Hartford, Conn., provided an entertaining interlude at the opening of the afternoon session, Richard P. White gave a comprehensive statement of the legislative outlook, state and national. His treatment of the subject showed his close grasp of each of the various laws and regulations that affect nurserymen, enabling him to give, from his office at Washington, D. C., direct help of real value to A. A. N. members. He discussed in turn the proposed wage-hour law amendments, social security law changes, motor truck regulations, elimination of trade barriers between states in co-operation with state regulatory officials, national defense proposals and the like. The close attention of his audience and the questions that followed showed the value of his explanations to his hearers.

At the banquet in the evening, a group of colored boys from the south



Benjamin J. Greening.

had been kept home by the illness of his wife. Mr. Faunce's remarks were followed closely and a summary of them will appear later.

In the evening was held a buffet supper by the Michigan A. A. N. chapter, at which officers and delegates were elected.

Opening the A. A. N. regional conference, Wednesday morning, January 22, Benjamin J. Greening, executive committee member from the region, outlined the form of organization and method of operation of the national association since changes were made three years ago.

Reports of gains in membership and fully paid-up dues were made for the respective chapters by Roger

Michigan state prison, located at Jackson, entertained with their tap dancing and Chet Shafer, grand diapason of the Guild of Former Pipe-Organ Pumpers, Three Rivers, Mich., evoked many laughs with his talk illustrated with pictures of a generation or more ago thrown on the screen.

While James J. Jakway, member of the Michigan state agricultural board, was unable to be present at the session January 23, C. A. Boyer, director of orchard and nursery inspection service, touched on various aspects of the work of his division. A slight gain in acreage and in inspection fees occurred the past year. A total of 7,500 acres was inspected. His ten inspectors made 7,400 calls, besides nearly 10,000 transit inspections at Detroit. Income from inspection fees totals about \$23,000 since July 1, 1940. The inspection of dealers' stocks to ensure their standard and vitality has been a big undertaking. Michigan now has reciprocal agreements with sixteen states.

The use of colored slides and motion pictures in selling nursery stock was discussed by Paul R. Krone, extension specialist of Michigan State College, who showed a number of slides and also the film made with the coöperation of the nurserymen's association several years ago for use in lectures before garden clubs and other groups. He briefly discussed how nurserymen might go about making and using their own slides. He showed a pocket device whereby a slide might be viewed through an enlarging lens, the illumination being supplied by a small battery. He exhibited slides on an inexpensive device called Filmdex, made at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

In the afternoon, J. Carl Dawson, former Missouri state entomologist and now with the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., gave an informative talk on methyl bromide as a fumigant for living plants, tracing its uses and the tests by which it has come to be accepted as a solution of some quarantine problems. He gave precise recommendations as to containers and equipment. He emphasized the fact that results are dependent upon three factors—dosage, exposure and temperature—as well as the dormancy of the plant and its moisture content as well as that of the air and soil. Hence it is obvious that the utmost care should

be taken to have conditions accurately prepared for thorough results and avoidance of injury to plants.

In a brief concluding business session, Benjamin J. Greening, for the legislative committee, stated that a further hearing was expected with regard to the sales tax on fruit trees sold to commercial orchardists. The personal property tax law may be revised, and another attempt will be made to pass a nurserymen's lien law.

In the lobby of the mezzanine floor adjoining the meeting hall were a number of trade exhibits, as follows:

D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., evergreens for lining out.

Cole Nursery Co., Painesville, O., balled and burlapped evergreens.



Elden H. Burgess.

Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich., fruit trees and roses.

Richards Gardens, Plainwell, Mich., seedling perennials.

Burton's Hill Top Nurseries, Cass-town, O., evergreen grafts in pots and burlapped plants of *Berberis Thunbergii nana*.

J. R. Spelman & Co., South Haven, Mich., blueberry plants.

A. M. Leonard & Son, Piqua, O., tools.

Soilmaster Co., Berrien Springs, Mich., packaged peat mixtures.

Protex Industries, Inc., New York, protective spray coating for plants.

Arthur L. Watson, Grand Rapids, Mich., peat moss.

Ford Jarvis, Albion, Mich., tags and labels and Simplex waterproof papers.

Notes.

With the trade exhibits were a couple of cases of snail shells from the extensive collection of Clarence Aldrich, Farmington, Mich., who was

in the south with Mrs. Aldrich on a hunt for more.

Attending to preparations and opening the convention despite a cold, Secretary Harold Hunziker was missed after the first day because his condition became worse and he was taken home to Niles by his brother.

B. J. Manahan was called home to Romeo the second day by an emergency operation on his 12-year-old boy for appendicitis. Word came the following day that it was quite successful.

His friends spoke into a dictaphone machine messages to James I. E. Ilgenfritz, an officer in the national guard now in camp. Harold Paul keeps him almost daily in touch with office affairs at Monroe by this device.

Michigan was farthest east for two Oregon nurserymen, A. McGill and Paul E. Doty, who returned to Portland after the Jackson meeting. Avery H. Steinmetz went on to Louisville, Ky., and then to Trenton, N. J., to speak at further state gatherings as A. A. N. president.

W. C. Trout and Robert Miller, Jackson members, were commended for their local arrangements, while Bernard Ward, East Lansing, capably provided and awarded the door prizes.

Several groups had the opportunity to visit the south Michigan state prison, at Jackson, under the guidance of Benjamin Greening, whose acquaintance with Warden Jackson and other officials made possible an exceptional inspection of the methods of education and rehabilitation of the inmates. The prison is the largest in this country under one roof and contains 5,400 inmates.

A BUILDING for office and sales yard is being erected at Pacific highway and Young street by Houseweart's Nurseries, whose mail address continues to be P. O. Box 40, Woodburn, Ore.

MEETING at Irvington, N. J., landscape contractors and nurserymen organized the North New Jersey Landscape Association and elected the following officers: President, Herbert C. Koffler; vice-president, G. F. Adelhelm; secretary-treasurer, Warren Schuck, 97 Lenox avenue, East Orange, N. J. The organization meets once a month.

Excerpts from a Plantsman's Notebook

*Further Notes on the Culture, Propagation and Uses of Many Kinds
of Plants Given Garden Trial in Years Past—By C. W. Wood*

A Small Horsetail.

(August 18, 1930.) Although horsetails generally have little ornamental value, one of them, *Equisetum scirpoides*, that I put in a shady spot in the garden last spring gives promise of making a good carpet plant. It grows naturally here in northern Michigan and northward in evergreen forests, usually in moist soil, according to my observation, where it makes wide mats of pleasing green on the forest floor. Where it is now growing in the garden, it makes a splendid foil for several other small shade lovers.

(June 14, 1933.) The arctic horsetail which was introduced to the garden two or three years ago has taken so kindly to its new environment that it is becoming a nuisance. It has spread under primulas, *Kabschya saxifragae*, gentians and other delicate shade lovers and will have to be eradicated.

(June 5, 1940.) It was necessary to get rid of the horsetail referred to in the foregoing notes, to take up every plant in its vicinity and fork out every semblance of a root. Notwithstanding that experience, I am still of the opinion that the plant would be useful to clothe difficult places in shade where little else will grow. It does not, incidentally, need the abundant moisture indicated by its natural occurrence in moist situations. Its height of a few inches, the actual stature largely depending upon the amount of moisture and fertility present, and its ability to create a pleasing carpet merit the consideration of growers interested in material of its nature. Propagation would be easy from divisions.

Viola Giant Jersey Gem.

(October 7, 1940.) Knowing the value of *Viola Jersey Gem* in the climate of eastern United States (and no doubt in most sections of the country), you will likely be pleased to hear that an improved form, Giant Jersey Gem, is now available. Apparently, it possesses all the good points of the older plant, including the ability to produce its large purple flowers from spring until severe freez-

ing weather and an ability to thrive even in the face of devastating heat that discourages most violas almost to the point of utter exhaustion. Let us hope that the plant will not have to labor under the handicap of seedling-grown stock, which is often the case with old Jersey Gem. It is true, of course, that the parent comes fairly true from seeds, but many of its seedlings (a majority, I believe) lack some of the good points of true Jersey Gem. And that will probably be even truer in the case of the improved form.

Aquilegia Helena.

(July 8, 1938.) Of the innumerable marriages contracted by the Rocky mountain columbine, few have produced better offspring than the one that gave us *Aquilegia Helena*. Who the other parent was is not apparent from the literature, and it is perhaps of little consequence to plant growers. What we should be interested in, however, is the fact that in *A. Helena* we have a really first-rate columbine—one that withstands our climate, be the situation sunny or partly shaded, and that is long-lived as columbines go and, at the same time, of more than passing beauty. Its blue, white-centered flowers are large and gracefully placed, making it a splendid companion for other plants of the columbine season, where its height of fifteen inches is in keeping with its surroundings. Perhaps best of all, is the fact that it comes quite true from seeds.

Two Confused Gilias.

(January 6, 1940.) Because the naming of gilias is in a hopelessly confused state, gardeners are so bewildered that they often leave them alone rather than try to figure out what plantmen and seedsmen have under the different names. Much of that confusion is quite uncalled for. But when we get *Gilia rubra* (the correct name for what we usually call *G. coronopifolia*, according to the latest interpretation of botanists) confused with *G. aggregata*, there is some justification, for the plants are quite similar in some ways. The de-

tails of the story are too long and too intricate to be told here; it is sufficient to say that the names are so often transposed that they no longer mean much to tradesmen or gardeners.

It is not so important, I suppose, from the grower's standpoint to get his plants correctly named as it is to know what he is going to get when he orders seeds. Thus, if he orders *G. rubra*, expecting to get a 3-foot plant with brilliant scarlet trumpets and gets the coral-red or orange-tinted plant that is real *rubra*, he will be disappointed. To make a long story short, the difference between the two species may be stated as follows: *G. rubra* is normally about four feet tall (six feet, it is said, under high culture), while *G. aggregata* rarely exceeds thirty inches; the coral-red trumpets with yellowish throats are always scentless, while the brilliant scarlet flowers of *aggregata* are pleasantly fragrant.

Both are good as garden plants and cut flowers, furnishing a type of growth and colors that are useful during their long blooming period from June until August. They are easily grown in dry sunny situations and are propagated from seeds, which should be sown in autumn or early spring.

The Kidney Vetches.

(August 3, 1934.) Although many kidney vetches are accounted for by botanists and several are mentioned in the garden literature of Europe as being good garden plants, especially for rockwork, only one, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, seems to have reached trade channels in this country. It is a fine plant, with characteristic legume foliage, adorned with silvered silk, and attractive pea flowers in spring. As generally seen here, the flower color is red, perhaps variety *Dillenii*, but it may be had in the yellow of the type or the pink of variety *minor*. Pure white and a combination of pink and white are also mentioned. This is a useful plant for the driest, sunniest parts of the garden and is especially valuable for the gardener who has to

contend with a poor soil. All of which means that it, in any of its forms, should be a good item for the neighborhood grower.

It is really not the best of the kidney vetches, in my estimation, that honor going to *A. montana*. In the latter we have a plant that is really suited, in its height of six inches, mats of gray silky leaves and showers of pea flowers in summer, to a choice sunny spot in the rockery. There it will carry on in face of drought and heat in a way to gladden the heart of any gardener. The flowers may be the purple of the type, the least desirable of all that I have seen, or they may be the pleasing deep red of variety *rubra* or the carmine-red of variety *carminea*. All the kidney vetches are easily grown from seeds, and particularly lovely forms may also be propagated from soft cuttings in spring.

Hesperis Steveniana.

(January 8, 1941.) It takes some plants considerable time to reach the place where they have the opportunity to attract attention. Ten years ago I wrote of *Hesperis Steveniana* in an amateur garden magazine as follows: "Here is a plant that should delight every gardener. Lovely in its ample tufts of silky foliage and in its bushy panicles of fragrant lavender flowers, its ease of culture in any dry sunny spot merely adds the finishing touch to a highly desirable plant for American conditions." Not until this winter have I noticed a single commercial source for seeds. Now that two national advertisers are listing them, one may hope that the plant is going to receive the recognition it deserves.

As it grows here, it reaches about two feet high, making quite large bushes, which continue in flower from early spring until summer. It is a biennial, as are many of the *hesperis*, but self-sows quite freely.

Shasta Daisy Supreme.

(January 8, 1941.) A correspondent asks me to name my choice of Shasta daisy varieties and to give the reasons for the selection. Several factors have a bearing on the question, of course, though that of climate and the purpose they are to serve perhaps have most influence. After growing most of the kinds now available, I have no hesitancy in saying that my preference falls on va-

riety Supreme. There are larger flowers among the Shastas, of course, as in *Beaute Nivelloise* and *Admiral Byrd*, and several have longer stems, but I have yet to see one that has a better proportioned flower, overlapping petals without fringes, frills or furbelows making a well rounded bloom that is hard to surpass for cutting purposes. And that, to me, is the supreme test of a Shasta daisy. If one is interested in these plants in a landscape way, Supreme has much in its favor, including strength to carry it through much dry weather and much cold, something that cannot be said of some of the delicate creatures now on the market. Its rather short sturdy stems, which hold the flowers up in all kinds of weather, also prove advantageous in landscape work. If there is a better variety on the market, I should like to have it.

Sedum Brevifolium.

(October 3, 1932.) Judging from the few times I have seen *Sedum brevifolium* during a lifetime interest in stoncrops, it is safe to say that it is one of the rarest of species that have long been known to gardeners. Right now, when sedums are among the most popular of rock garden plants and *S. brevifolium* is mentioned in most lists, it takes a lot of searching before the true plant is found. More often than not the plant one gets when *brevifolium* is ordered is a small-leaved, compact form of *S. album*. The latter is a good plant, but cannot be compared with the true thing in beauty of leafage or restrained growth. True *brevifolium* is a tiny thing, seldom over an inch tall, creeping restrainedly; it is even smaller than *S. Dasyphyllum* to which it is closely related, and it may be told from all others by its somewhat globose leaves, always mealy, reddish, blue-green or pinkish in color, according to exposure and season. The flowers are white, the sepals showing a pink suffusion from a prominent red nerve on their backs.

(January 18, 1941.) This is a really choice plant that should sell well to rock garden enthusiasts any time. It is not something that will run wild, cover everything in its path, as some of the innocent-looking stoncrops do. On the other hand, it is not easy to keep unless its situation is well drained. It suffers from spring frosts in this climate and must,

therefore, be given some protection after snow leaves.

Xerophyllum.

(December 5, 1931.) The two species of xerophyllum which are known to any extent are interesting, useful plants. They do not seem to be well understood, however, and are seldom used by gardeners. It never has been my privilege to see either in nature, but I am of the opinion that they grow in acid soils. And to the lack of that condition can be traced most of the poor results reported by gardeners.

The eastern species, *Xerophyllum asphodeloides*, so named because of its resemblance to asphodel, grows naturally in the pine barrens of New Jersey, where the soil is assuredly acid, and the western form, *X. tenax*, is known there as the pine lily, indicating a similar growing condition. At any rate the only successful cultures that I have seen have been in acid soils.

They both grow from a short thick rhizome, with the lower leaves tufted at the base and the upper ones, or stem leaves, reduced to bristlelike bracts. From these tufts of basal leaves, tall flowering stems are thrown up, bearing a club-shaped spike of creamy stars in June and July. The height of the plant varies not a little, usually being from two to four feet in the eastern species and as much as five feet in the western. Propagation is from seeds or division, the latter being preferred by most, because seeds are notoriously slow, even when planted as soon as ripe. Division is said to be best done as soon as flowering ceases. Both are plants of definite garden value, sure to attract attention in any company.

TALKS TO CORLISS STAFF.

At the January sales meeting of the employees of Corliss Bros., Inc., Gloucester and Ipswich, Mass., an educational and fascinating sales talk and illustrated lecture on new roses and new perennials was delivered by E. S. Boerner, of the research department of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Mr. Boerner, who was accompanied at the meeting by Jerry Sanborn, J. & P. New England representative, showed pictures of his trip two years ago to Ireland, England and the Continent.

Talks at Ohio Annual Meeting

Scientists Discussed Research and Members Spoke on Phases of Sales at Meeting of Ohio Nurserymen's Association Reported in Preceding Issue

PHLOEM NECROSIS OF ELM.

The present status of phloem necrosis of elms in Ohio and other mid-western states was discussed at the recent meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association by Dr. Roger U. Swingle, of the federal bureau of plant industry, who is in charge of the pathological aspects of the work. For several years an epidemic dying of American elm has occurred in the central and lower Ohio river watershed. In Ohio it was first reported at Ironton in 1918 and at Dayton in 1927. Since then a similar condition has occurred in many localities throughout the region. This dying was probably prevalent in southwestern Indiana and northern Kentucky before it was discovered in Ohio. It is also known to occur in Missouri, Tennessee, Illinois and West Virginia.

In Chillicothe, O., an epidemic began in 1935. A thousand trees, fifty per cent of the city's elms, died in 1936 and 1937. Affected trees died in from three to thirty-six months after the first apparent symptoms. No recovery was observed. The disease is extremely virulent and has spread rapidly in Ohio on the American elm, both native and planted specimens. Elsewhere the percentage of phloem necrosis is as follows: Columbus, O., 17.1; Louisa, Ky., 30.8; Greencastle, Ind., 30.3; McArthur, O., 21.8, and St. Albans, W. Va., 8.8.



John D. Siebenthaler.
(Vice-president-elect, Ohio Association.)

Symptoms are first noticeable in the extreme top at outer tips of branches. The foliage becomes thin, and the leaves droop, because of downward curvature of the petioles. The leaf blade curls upward at the margin, producing a troughlike effect that makes the leaves appear narrow and grayish-green and the entire crown of the tree thin. Such leaves are often stiff and brittle. Later, the foliage becomes yellowish-green and finally yellow, followed by defoliation. These symptoms usually occur throughout the entire crown and are not confined to one or several branches, as is frequent with common wilts; there is no vascular discoloration.

In fairly advanced stages of the disease the roots die, the small fibrous ones first. Typical discoloration, confined to phloem and cambium, precedes death of larger roots and may be found frequently extending into trunk and branches. In large trees this discoloration usually is found in large roots and at the base of the trunk, just before death. The cambium first becomes light yellow or golden. The phloem becomes yellow in the region adjacent to the cambium, then brown, with small, scattered, black flecks. Soon thereafter, the phloem becomes dark brown and necrotic. An odor resembling wintergreen characterizes moderately discolored phloem.

No control measure is known. The development of resistant types offers the best criterion to eradication. Direct insertion of diseased tissues into seventy-two healthy elms has not resulted in transmission.

STUDIES OF CHLOROPHYLL.

In his illustrated discussion of the present status of the studies in photosynthesis, Dr. O. L. Inman, director of the C. F. Kettering Foundation for the Study of Chlorophyll and Photosynthesis, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., mentioned the fact that while photosynthesis studies started as early as 1850, extensive research has occurred more or less in cycles. During the past few years the number of workers in the field

of photosynthesis has more than doubled.

The green plant has the ability of taking carbon from the carbon dioxide of the air, hydrogen from water and oxygen to build up carbohydrates with the aid of energy furnished by the sun.

It has been the common opinion that only two chlorophyll pigments, chlorophyll A and chlorophyll B, were active in the process of photosynthesis. However, Dr. Inman stated that bacteriochlorophyll was also present in some plants and it was quite possible still other forms might appear in nature, although they have not been found. Another chlorophyll molecule can be obtained in the laboratory from X-rayed seeds.

A form of datura, jimson weed, designated as pale 7, contains only about one-half of the chlorophyll present in the normal plant. Pale 7 plants also showed other peculiarities.

MEMBERS DISCUSS SALES.

At a session devoted to discussions of sales practices by members of the Ohio association, G. Walter Burwell, of the Burwell Nursery Co., Columbus, told of "New Markets for Surplus Evergreens." Cut evergreen branches, door swags, wreaths, table and mantel decorations, roping, berried branches, pine cones and other miscellaneous evergreen materials



Peter Cassinelli.
(President-elect, Ohio Association.)

were suggested as means of using surplus evergreen stock and at the same time the development of a profitable enterprise.

George Kern, of the Wyoming Nursery, Wyoming, asserted that other activities, totally different from the nursery operations, were not advocated as a way to increase sales, since usually under such a course the nursery suffers. Summer planting and other adjuncts closely associated with the nursery business are more feasible.

Parker Leonard, of Piqua, discussing "How to Sell the Same Customer Year after Year," referred mainly to practices encountered in landscaping new homes. He suggested that a plan be prepared for the entire place, but when only a limited sum of money was to be expended that, instead of trying to do the complete job, necessitating the use of cheap plants and a poor planting job, the entirely available funds be expended on the entrance plants. Do the best job there that is possible. Later on, additional parts of the landscape plan can be completed. The client should be studied and so dealt with that only good will for the concern doing the work will be created. Keep in close contact with the client, he said, and never let plants go bad that you have planted.

Good and bad features of roadside improvement contracts were discussed by Howard Burton, of the Hill Top Nurseries, Casstown. The completion of the contracts as soon as possible was advocated. A considerable amount of stock can be moved by these contracts. Ohio's method of subcontracting for the landscape work is probably the most profitable method as far as Ohio nurserymen are concerned. Some of the headaches of highway jobs were given as follows: (1) Most of the contracts are for small jobs. Larger contracts could be handled more efficiently. (2) Time of execution is often dangerous. Bids are not advertised or let as far in advance as they should be. (3) Types of laborers required on the job are not always the best. (4) Jobs should be more continuous. (5) Risk of maintaining jobs for considerable periods is great. (6) Inspection and approval should be on parts of the contract as these parts are completed. (7) Profits are not so much as they

should be, although they compare favorably with the wholesale business.

NEW PRACTICES:

Speaking on the subject, "What's New?" Dr. L. C. Chadwick, associate professor of horticulture at Ohio State University, reviewed some of the papers presented at the recent meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science, at Philadelphia. In the field of propagation and in connection with the use of synthetic growth substances, it is felt by a number of investigators that there is no one best material. One type will give the best results with some plants; other types will give the best results with other plants. Reports on the use of vitamin B₁ and synthetic growth substances for treating grass seeds to stimulate germination and early seedling growth indicate that neither vitamin B₁ nor synthetic growth substances have any great effect on hastening germination, seedling growth or density of the turf. Sphagnum moss was recommended as a suitable material for covering of seeds. The tendency of damping-off can be greatly reduced.

Studies on the use of Malling stocks as suitable understocks for flowering crab apples indicate that few types can be successfully worked on to the most dwarfing types. Of the ten ornamental crabs tried, only *Malus toringoides* was successful on Malling stock No. 9 and only *Malus spectabilis* gave good results on Malling stock No. 3.

Experiments at the United States Department of Agriculture station at Beltsville have indicated that complete fertilizers relatively low in nitrogen are suitable for use on Irish juniper and pyramidal arbor-vite. The importance of organic matter in the soil was discussed briefly and the prediction was made that parts of nurseries would be in permanent sod in the future rather than to follow the practice of clean cultivation.

PLAN 1942 CALENDAR.

To avoid the conflict in dates of state association conventions which has hindered attendance, representatives of several states in the central region met during the Illinois convention at Chicago and worked out the following schedule of dates to be

recommended to the respective organizations for 1942:

Ohio—January 7 and 8.
Illinois—January 13 to 15.
Indiana—January 21 and 22.
Michigan—January 28 and 29.

While there is nothing binding about these dates, the adoption of a schedule so early will help other state associations to fit in their time of meeting more conveniently.

JAP BEETLE REPORT.

In a statement issued last month by the federal bureau of entomology and plant quarantine were summarized the results of the 1940 trap-scouting to determine the distribution of the Japanese beetle.

Moderate extensions of the regulated area are contemplated to include established infestations in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia.

Discoveries of a few beetles each were made in several Florida cities last year, the first beetles that have been captured there since trapping was started in the state.

The state of Maryland completed its third season's activities in a Japanese beetle retardation campaign. Two rural infestations in Maryland have been omitted from the regulated zone to permit continued suppressive work there by the state.

Soil-treating programs to suppress isolated infestations have been completed in Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Georgia. The most extensive soil-treating program undertaken by any state was completed in North Carolina during the past year. All infestations in the state, with the exception of one at Asheville, have received lead arsenate applications. Due to difficult terrain, the localized infestation in Asheville does not lend itself to this type of treatment. Infested sections of Asheville will receive inoculations of the milky disease to control the Japanese beetle grubs, and extensive trapping will be repeated there in 1941. Shipment of host material from Asheville is already subject to state quarantine regulations paralleling the federal requirements.

These control measures are considered adequate to eliminate the hazard of interstate spread of the insect from nonquarantined states. Accordingly, no quarantine hearing will be held at this time to consider the extension

HILL EVERGREENS—FOR LINING OUT

Following is an assortment of popular items for spring delivery

	100	1000		100	1000
Spreading Japanese Yew .. x 4 to 6 ins.	\$0.06	\$0.05	Silver Redcedar	Grafts	\$0.28 \$0.25
Brown's Yew	x 4 to 6 ins.	.12 .10	Dundee Juniper	Grafts	.28 .25
Brown's Yew	xx 8 to 10 ins.	.25 .23	European Larch	o 8 to 10 ins.	.01½ .01
Hill Pyramidal Yew	x 4 to 6 ins.	.10 .08	European Larch	o 10 to 12 ins.	.02 .01½
White or Concolor Fir	xx 6 to 8 ins.	.10 .09	Oregon Hollygrape	o 4 to 6 ins.	.03 .02
Douglas Fir	x 4 to 6 ins.	.06 .05	Japanese Spurge	xx 6 to 8 ins.	.06 .05
Douglas Fir	x 6 to 8 ins.	.08 .07	Black Hill Spruce	x 4 to 6 ins.	.05 .04
Douglas Fir	xx 10 to 12 ins.	.17 .15	Black Hill Spruce	xx 6 to 8 ins.	.10 .08
Douglas Fir	xx 12 to 18 ins.	.35 .30	Norway Spruce	x 6 to 8 ins.	.03 .02½
Maidenhair Tree	o 6 to 8 ins.	.06 .05	Norway Spruce	xx 8 to 10 ins.	.07 .06
Chinese Juniper	o 4 to 6 ins.	.03½ .03	Norway Spruce	xx 10 to 12 ins.	.09 .08
Chinese Juniper	xx 12 to 15 ins.	.12 .10	Pyramidal Norway Spruce xx	6 to 8 ins.	.15
Keteleer Juniper	Grafts	.28 .25	Dwarf Alberta Spruce	8 to 10 ins.	.35
Pfitzer Juniper	x 6 to 8 ins.	.10 .09	Tigertail Spruce	x 4 to 6 ins.	.10
Pfitzer Juniper	xx 6 to 8 ins.	.15 .14	Colorado Spruce	x 6 to 8 ins.	.06 .05
Pfitzer Juniper	xx 8 to 10 ins.	.20 .17½	Colorado Spruce	xx 6 to 8 ins.	.10 .08
Pfitzer Juniper	xx 12 to 15 ins.	.35 .32½	Colorado Spruce	xx 8 to 10 ins.	.12 .10
Golden Pfitzer Juniper	Grafts	.28 .25	Mugho Pine	x 3 to 4 ins.	.05 .04
Blue Sargent Juniper	Grafts	.28 .25	Mugho Pine	xx 4 to 6 ins.	.15 .13
Green Sargent Juniper	Grafts	.28 .25	Limber Pine	x 6 to 8 ins.	.08
Andorra Juniper	x 4 to 6 ins.	.09 .08	Limber Pine	xx 6 to 8 ins.	.10
Andorra Juniper	xx 8 to 10 ins.	.18 .16	Austrian Pine	xx 10 to 12 ins.	.15 .13
Spiny Greek Juniper	x 6 to 8 ins.	.11 .10	Austrian Pine	xx 12 to 18 ins.	.20 .18
Spiny Greek Juniper	xx 8 to 10 ins.	.20 .17½	White Pine	x 8 to 10 ins.	.08 .07
Japanese Juniper	Grafts	.28 .25	Scotch Pine	x 10 to 12 ins.	.09 .07
Bar Harbor Juniper	x 6 to 8 ins.	.10	Scotch Pine	xx 10 to 12 ins.	.14 .12
Von Ehron Juniper	x 6 to 8 ins.	.09 .08	Scotch Pine	xx 18 to 24 ins.	.30 .28
Silver Glow Juniper	Grafts	.28 .25	American Arborvitae	xx 8 to 10 ins.	.12 .10
Meyer Juniper	Grafts	.28 .25	Hill Pyr. Arborvitae	x 4 to 6 ins.	.08 .06
Redcedar	o 4 to 6 ins.	.03 .02½	Hill Pyr. Arborvitae	xx 6 to 8 ins.	.14 .12
Cannart Redcedar	Grafts	.28 .25	Hill Pyr. Arborvitae	xx 10 to 12 ins.	.20 .18
Cannart Redcedar	xx 15 to 18 ins.	.50	Woodward Arborvitae	x 6 to 8 ins.	.09 .07
			Woodward Arborvitae	xx 8 to 10 ins.	.18 .16
			Hemlock	x 6 to 8 ins.	.09 .08

25 of the same variety and size at 100 rate; 250 at the 1000 rate.

Each x indicates one transplanting; o indicates seedlings.

Spring wholesale catalogue now ready for mailing. Dealer's descriptive catalogue, 60 color plates of Evergreens, no prices shown, 50c per copy.

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS - LARGEST GROWERS IN AMERICA

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

of the regulated zone or modification of the regulations. The statement was issued in lieu of the report usually presented at quarantine hearings.

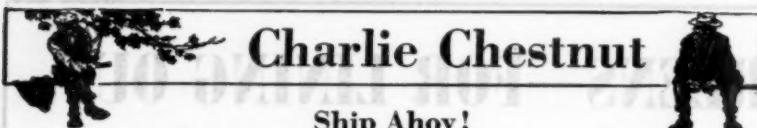
Established, untreated infestations of such size or in such proximity to the regulated area as to require quarantine extension were found in thirty-seven Maryland communities, Auburn, N. Y.; Asheville, N. C.; Grove City, Meadville and Titusville, Pa.; Emporia, Petersburg, Washington and Winchester, Va., and Benwood, McMechen and Moundsville, W. Va. The principal quarantine extension contemplated to include these infestations is in Maryland, where considerable territory will be added on the

western border of the present regulated zone. In New York the addition of a few towns in Cayuga county is all that is necessary to add Auburn to the regulated area. Portions of Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer, Warren and Venango counties will be affected by the contemplated revision of the regulated area in Pennsylvania. Moderate extensions of the Virginia area will occur in Rappahannock and Chesterfield counties, with the city of Winchester and the town of Emporia included as isolated areas. West Virginia extensions will probably include Ohio county and a part of adjoining Marshall county, both in the panhandle district of the state.

ILLINOIS BEETLE HEARING.

Results of Japanese beetle trapping during the summer of 1940 have caused some extensions to be proposed in the quarantine areas, in Chicago, Evanston and Cicero. A hearing on the proposed changes in the quarantine has been called by the Illinois director of agriculture, to be held at 10 a. m., February 26, at the office of the division of plant inspection, 300 Glen Ellyn State Bank building, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

AMONG the new incorporations listed was that of Colonial Landscape Co., Inc., White Plains, N. Y., in the amount of \$10,000.



Charlie Chestnut

Ship Ahoy!

Mr. Avery Steinmetz, Dear Mr. pres. of the Convention:

On account of I am an old navy man, I think it is my duty to go to work and explain to the members all about boats, so they will feel at home when they go to the convention this summer aboard the steamer. Some of the presidents we have had in the past have been at sea when they come to the convention, but you will have one distinction. You will be at sea in more ways than one.

There are certain rules, on the boat, like there aint no members allowed to monkey around in the wheel house. That part of the boat will be only for the sailors. In fact there is a lot of things the members should know about if they expect to keep out of trouble on the boat.

Emil says to tell the members he aint going to the convention this year. He aint in favor of the boat ride. He took a moonlight ride for two hours the year he was married, along the lake front in Milwaukee. He lost his new straw hat overboard and he aint never got over the shock of seeing that new hat sinking out of sight in the dark waters of Lake Michigan. He tried to get the boat to stop and pick it up, but one of the sailors told him to forget it and he has been off of boats ever since.

From the way I seen some of the members wandering around and around the Hudson River boat on the way to W. Point last summer, somebody has got to point out that walking around and around a boat dont get you anyplace at all. Its just like trading stuff at the convention. First thing you know you are right back where you started from. The best way is just to sit and wait for something to happen.

There probably is some of the members holding back on signing up for the boat trip on account of they are worried about the wholesalers going to corner a man down and pester the life out of him to get a order. When the convention is on dry land, a person has always got a chance to dodge into an elevator, or slip out of the lobby into the street. Now on the boat the members cant do much

dodging around or else they will wind up, upside down in the ocean. I think the committee ought to declare some kind of an armistice or else have a safty zone where the members can get away from the wholesale salesmen.

There is a special lingo goes with the sailing business just like there is a lot of different terms in the bush business. You take words like "no. 2½ grade, and 3/16 and up, and 5 canes and light whips". They dont mean nothing to a sailor. Now Mr. Pres., supposing the resolutions committee is scheduled for a meeting. There wont nothing happen if you announce that the committee will meet upstairs on the back porch. That dont mean nothing on a ship. You will have to announce the committee to meet "on the port side of the poop deck". Then you will get some action.

I have known some sailors who never did learn the port side from the starboard side. Just remember the starboard side is the same side that you take your fountain pen in hand, providing you are facing forward and also if you are not left handed. Left-handed people just

naturally dont get along on a boat and they generally have a terrible time to tell right from left, and also up forward from back aft.

That reminds me to warn the members not to lean too far over the rail at the stern. If you fall overboard there you not only get wet but you get chopped up into pieces at the same time. If you must fall over, better jump clear out as far as you can get on the side. Take the jump right amid ship and you will do better.

You may as well get practiced up on how to tell time aboard ship. Say if you want to call a meeting at 3 o'clock P.M. You put it on the bulletin board for 6 bells. But you better tell if its in the dog watch or what watch it is otherwise the members might turn up at 9 P.M. or noon or any other time in the 24 hrs. when they sound six bells. Ill bet the committee never stopped to think how much bother it is going to be to get the members so they will know when to show up. If you tell your wife you will meet her at 8 bells in the mess hall, you will be safe to turn up at noon or 4 o'clock in the A.M. or 8. And the mess hall aint the bar either. Maybe the bar will be a mess at times, but that wont be nothing new for the convention.

Another thing the members must remember, "the captain of the head" aint the head man on the ship, he is just the sailor who keeps things

Order Now—

BEFORE OUR SPRING LIST IS OUT WITH ADVANCED PRICES

To our friends and customers in the trade:

Please see our two-page advertisement in the January 15 issue of the American Nurseryman, also our Fall 1940 Wholesale Trade List, and let us have your order for your requirements at these attractive prices. Our Spring List will be in the mail by February 15 with 20 to 30% advance in prices to cover increased overhead and labor costs.

We advise placing your order now for the items you want in order to save money and avoid disappointment, as there is a definite shortage in many items now, and more will develop as the season advances.

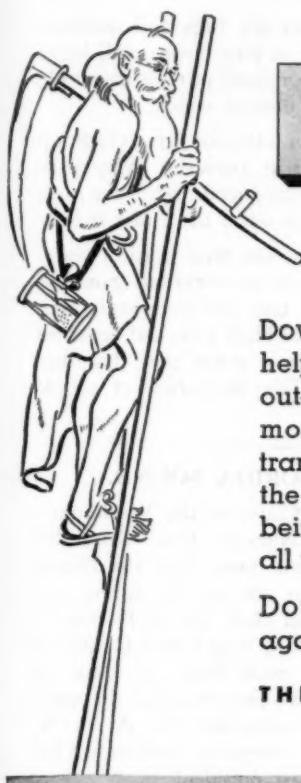
Looking forward to the pleasure of serving you with some of your wants for Spring.

FOREST NURSERY COMPANY, INC.

McMinnville, Tennessee

Established 1887
By J. H. J. Boyd

J. R. Boyd
President



DOWAX

EXTENDS THE TRANSPLANT SEASON

DOWAX* reduces moisture loss—helps to keep wood from drying out—and thus adds valuable months to the nurseryman's transplanting season. Through the use of DOWAX, trees are now being successfully transplanted all year around.

DOWAX also protects trees against borer injury and elimi-

nates the necessity of using paper or burlap, except on trees that are subject to sunscald.

A scientific wax emulsion, DOWAX provides a semi-permeable, moisture-conserving film for foliage and bark. For more complete information write to Dow for the DOWAX booklet.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Dow

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

dusted off in the rest room. Dont forget that, its important.

And oh, yes, bilge water. Bilge water aint what some of the members think it is. Its only the water in the bilge and the members wont get messed up with the bilge if they stay where they belong.

If you dont want to be taken for a landlubber, dont say "you seen somebody sitting on one of them short posts on the deck". They aint posts, even if they look like extra fat old fashioned hitching posts. Just call em "Bitts with warping chocks or fair leaders", then nobody will know you aint never been on any seagoing rig bigger than a two seated row boat.

Dont be surprised if you hear one of the sailors call for a "Double Spanish Burton". It aint nothin out of the bar. Thats only a hitch for loading boxes.

Most of the members knows what a double Johnny Walker would be. Thats one thing, but a double Matthew Walker aint nothing to get excited about. Thats only a fancy way to tie up the strands at the end of a rope.

I know some of the members may

SELECTION OF NARROW-LEAVED EVERGREENS

By L. C. CHADWICK

Recent series of articles in the American Nurseryman on superior varieties of narrow-leaved evergreens reprinted in booklet form.

Companion volume to "COMPILED A NEW NURSERY LIST—Selection of Superior Varieties of Woody Deciduous Ornamental Plants."

Besides discussing and describing the best plants among trees, shrubs and ground covers, the author lists uses, cultural and growth habits for easy choice of most suitable varieties for landscape purposes.

40 cents per copy

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
508 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed is remittance of \$..... for

..... copies "SELECTION OF NARROW-LEAVED EVERGREENS,"
at 40c per copy.

..... copies "COMPILED A NEW NURSERY LIST," at 40c per copy.

Name

Address Street

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feel a little discouraged to find there is so many things to learn before they can get to be "seaman first class". I have been thinking I might start a correspondence course if there is any members wants to be coached in all the details of how to be a social success on board ship.

Suppose you ask a sailor which direction the boat is going. Probably if he is a good sailor he will sing out "Nor, Nor, West by 1/2 west". Now the members can see that aint going to answer the question unless the members learn to box the compass. Thats quite a chore to learn that. With time out for meals it can be learned in 3 weeks, so its high time to get underway with that detail.

Speaking of underway brings up the fog signals. The rules say "Steam vessels underway but stopped and having no way upon her" give a blast with an interval of one second and then another blast. It may be hard for the members to understand how a "vessel can be underway but stopped" at the same time. We have that same condition most of the time in the nursery business. When a nursery is open for business, but not doing any business, then you are "underway but stopped".

Probably the ship will follow its course by "dead reckoning". That aint nothing to worry about. That just means taking a bead or something on shore to see if you are moving or not and in what direction. The sailors will take care of that so the members can relax. This will be the first time the members will all have to go along together whether they like it or not.

Now if the members catch sight of a sailor "swinging the lead" dont get excited. He aint going to swing on the members if you leave him along. Most of the time the sailors aint got nothing to do on the ship, so the capt. puts a man out to take soundings, just to see if the bottom of the lake is sneaking up too close to the bottom of the ship. If it is they just turn around and go the other way. After all the sailors get paid by the day and they dont care which way the ship goes or if it only stands still.

The chances are at least 250 of the members will stop one of the sailors to ask him how fast the ship is moving. If he says "8 knots", just give him an understanding look and say, "Seemed like 8 1/2 knots to me." But

it wont make no difference at all if its 8 or 80, because the Steamship Company has got it figured out any way to keep the members on board for 4 days. After they get out of sight of land the ship might just as well go around in a big circle for 4 days and call it off. Nobody would know the difference.

There aint no use to ask the sailors how deep the water is. If its over 2 fathoms you are just as bad off when you fall overboard as if it was 100 fathoms. There aint many of the members is over a fathom long, so any of the short ones would even be out of luck if its only one fathom deep.

The more I think about this whole idea of the boat ride, the more trouble I can see ahead for the members. By the time they start to get the hang of it a little the ride will be over. Don't say I didnt warn everybody against it.

I dont know how it will be on this ship but if its like the U. S. Navy all the routine of the members will be regulated.

First thing in the A.M. the officer of the day will tell what is that uniform of the day. If he says dress whites and you turn out in blue you will be put on report and have to polish bright work all the rest of the trip. All day long they will tell you where to go and what to do. And

then inspect sea bags and quarters. At 9 P.M. is pipe down. All lights out and everybody in their hammock, except the ones on watch.

Say! who is the one that thought up the boat trip anyway? Maybe he wont have no friends left in the nursery business when the cruise is over.

And now one final word of warning. Sailors are notorious gamblers. They will take you over every time in a game of black jack, and never bet anything in a poker game less than 4 aces. Take the advise of an old sailor.

FLORIDA BOUND.

Lee McClain, of the Washington Heights Nursery Co., Knoxville, Tenn., went home from the Illinois meeting to get out his spring catalogue and then go to Florida to join in fishing with Owen G. Wood, who has been busy at home at Bristol, Va., preparing for the vacation since attending the A. A. N. executive committee meeting at Chicago as past president.

Charles Fiore, Prairie View, Ill., elected president of the Illinois Nurserymen's Association last month, was recovering from an appendectomy at the time, his second trip to the hospital in recent months. He is now recuperating in Florida in the hope of regaining his former vigorous self.



NEW!

THE OUTSTANDING STRAIN OF RED JONATHAN!

Red-Jon colors earlier, with a deeper, richer red than any other strain. All the fine qualities of Jonathan—plus this extra red color that insures top market prices. Trees now available in limited quantities. Write for prices.

Our new Spring Wholesale Trade List offers the best strains in all varieties of Fruits and Ornamentals. Good Nursery Stock is scarce and prices are advancing. Send us your Want List today.

E. S. WELCH, President

"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES
SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Est. 1875

OBITUARY.

George F. Snyder.

George F. Snyder, 67, of the Fillmore County Nursery, Canton, Minn., died at his home, January 26, after an illness of about one month.

Mrs. Snyder survives him along with six daughters, four sons and twenty-one grandchildren. The four sons, Vane, Cyril, Clement and Leo, will carry on the management of the nursery.

Mr. Snyder established the Fillmore County Nursery at the present location in 1911 and retained active management of it until his death.

Daniel W. Warren.

Daniel W. Warren, president of D. W. Warren & Sons, Brookline, Mass., died January 12 at his home. Last year this nursery firm opened a retail flower shop at Brookline, which is operated under the name of Warren the Florist. Long active in social and religious circles, Mr. Warren was president of St. Lawrence's St. Vincent de Paul Conference, a former president of the St. Lawrence Holy Name Society and a member of St. Lawrence court, M. C. O. F., No. 60, the Charitable Irish Society and the Third Order of St. Francis.

He leaves two sons, John J. and Daniel W. Warren, Jr., both of Brookline.

Joseph Aregger.

Joseph Aregger, manager of the Medinah Nursery Co., Roselle, Ill., died at St. Joseph's hospital, Elgin, December 23, from injuries received December 21 when he fell thirty-five feet through a railroad overpass near Udina just west of Elgin.

Mr. Aregger was 40 years of age and came to America from Switzerland at the age of 21. Thirteen years ago he went into the employ of H. W. Braniger and finally became manager of the Medinah Nursery Co.

TWO contracts for federal projects totaling about \$47,000 have been awarded Grand View Nurseries, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y. The projects consist of the landscaping and grading of an East river housing development and the landscaping of the parking section of Flushing meadow, on Long Island.

**SPECIFICATIONS:**

Capacity, 500 pounds.

Weight, 60 pounds.

All steel constructed.

Electrically welded.

Equipped with jumbo pneumatic tires and tubes, 12"x3". Roller bearings. Especially designed curved nose.

Overall length 63".

Overall width 27½".

Over 300 Nurserymen are saving labor with this Nursery Hand Truck

\$2750

f. o. b.
Kansas City

We will accept
orders at this
price only until
March 1, as
material costs
are increasing.

THE GARDEN SHOP
4819 Mission Road
KANSAS CITY, KAN.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

The Detroit Housing Commission will receive sealed bids for all Lawns and Planting Work on the S. James Herman Gardens Housing Project, until 2:00 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, February 18, 1941, at the Housing Commission's offices on the 18th floor of the Water Board Building, Detroit, State of Michigan, at which time all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud in Room 500 of said Water Board Building.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory performance and payment bond or bonds.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than the minimum wage rates as set forth in the specifications must be paid on this project.

Copies of forms of contract documents, including plans and specifications, are on file and may be secured at the office of the George D. Mason Associates, 409 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan.

Complete copies of documents may be obtained by contractors bidding after January 22, 1941, by depositing Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) in the form of a certified check made payable to George D. Mason Associates, for each set of documents so obtained. The full amount of the deposit will be refunded upon the return of these documents in good, usable condition within ten (10) days after the date of Bid Opening. If documents are returned improperly bound or otherwise damaged so as to be unusable, no claim for refund will be honored.

The Detroit Housing Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities in bidding.

A certified check, bank draft, bid bond or government bonds payable to the City Treasurer in an amount equal to two and one-half (2½%) per cent of the bid shall be submitted with each bid.

No bid shall be withdrawn for a period of forty-five (45) days subsequent to the opening of bids without the consent of the Detroit Housing Commission.

DETROIT HOUSING COMMISSION
By George Edwards
Director-Secretary

Date January 17th, 1941.

BRANDT'S ALL-METAL MARKERS AND TAGS

THE MOST EFFICIENT—PRACTICAL—PERMANENT EQUIPMENT EVER
PRODUCED FOR EVERY TYPE OF FLORICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE MARKING AND RECORDING
ANY MARKING PERMANENTLY APPLIED WITHOUT USE OF EXPENSIVE TOOLS OR MACHINES

WRITE FOR FOLDERS

MIDWEST METAL SPECIALTIES
543 South La Salle St., Aurora, Ill.

Coming Events

ON THE CALENDAR.

February 4 and 5, Virginia Nurserymen's Association, Hotel John Marshall, Richmond.

February 4 to 6, New England Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Kenmore, Boston.

February 5 and 6, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, Roosevelt hotel, Pittsburgh.

February 6, Washington State Nurserymen's Association, Seattle.

February 6 and 7, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee.

February 10 and 11, West Virginia Nurserymen's Association, Charleston.

February 10 to 14, short course in nursery management, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

February 19 and 20, annual short course, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

February 19 and 20, Tennessee State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Andrew Jackson, Nashville.

February 24 and 25, Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, place to be announced.

PENNSYLVANIA PROGRAM.

The program of the annual winter meeting of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association and the Western Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, to be held at the Roosevelt hotel, Pittsburgh, February 5 and 6, is as follows, announces Louis E. Wissenbach, chairman of the program committee:

FEBRUARY 5, 10 A. M.

Welcome by Harry S. Troup, president, Western Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association.

Reading of minutes, both associations. President's address, by J. Franklin Styer, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association.

Treasurer's reports.

Appointment of nominating and auditing committees.

Reports of standing committees.

FEBRUARY 5, 1:30 P. M.

Address of welcome, by Cornelius D. Scully, mayor of Pittsburgh.

"Relationship of a Modern Park System to the Nurserymen," by Dr. A. F. DeWerth, horticultural consultant, Schenley park, Pittsburgh.

Open forum: Frank LaBar, leader; Eugene Muller, Harold Seyler, Roy Breidenbach, Alan Morten and John Eisler, assistants.

Meeting of Pennsylvania members of the American Association of Nurserymen.

FEBRUARY 5, 6:30 P. M.

Dinner and entertainment, Harry S. Troup, master of ceremonies.

FEBRUARY 6, 10 A. M.

"Market Trends in Plant Materials," illustrated, by Clarence O. Siebenthaler, Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, O.

"Winter Protection," by Francis J. Paladino, pathologist, New York Botanical Garden, courtesy Protex Industries, Inc., New York, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 7, 1:30 P. M.

"New Types and Ideas on Landscape Service," illustrated, by Harvey Bicknell, Bicknell Horticultural Service, Shaker Heights, O.

Sound motion pictures, "Singing Wheels" and "Helpful Henry," courtesy of Automobile Manufacturers' Association and International Harvester Co.

Reports of auditing, special and nominating committees.

Election of officers.

Unfinished business.

New business.

FEBRUARY 5, 1 P. M.

Luncheon, Hotel John Marshall, with talk on "Advantages of Cooperation in a Trade Association," by Harris Mitchell.

FEBRUARY 5, 2 P. M.

"Present Status and Future Outlook of the Virginia Nurserymen's Association" and "Comments on Ohio Meeting," by A. G. Smith, Jr.

"Advertising Your Products," by Ralph L. Dombrower, Dombrower Advertising Agency, Richmond, Va.

Business session open for discussion.

NEW ENGLAND PROGRAM.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the New England Nurserymen's Association will be held at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, February 4 to 6. Business sessions will be held the first and last days, and the intervening day, February 5, will be educational day, arranged by the educational committee, Donald Wyman, chairman. This day's program is designed to give vital information primarily to nursery superintendents, foremen, propagators, etc. Registration is necessary for admission to the educational program, and the fee is \$1 for each individual. The complete 3-day program follows:

FEBRUARY 4, 3:30 P. M.

Registration.

FEBRUARY 4, 6:30 P. M.

Dinner and floor show, Hotel John Marshall.

"Welcome to Richmond," by J. Malcolm Bridges, executive secretary, Richmond chamber of commerce.

Moving picture by American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York.

"Color Slides of Interesting Plants," by A. G. Smith, associate horticulturist, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Committee meetings: Executive, John Williams, chairman; membership, A. J. Shoosmith, chairman; legislative, T. D. Watkins, chairman, and program, S. H. Thrasher, chairman.

Meeting of the Virginia chapter of the A. A. N.

FEBRUARY 5, 9 A. M.

Meeting called to order by A. S. Gresham, Jr., president.

Announcements.

Roll call.

"What Virginia Association Has Done for Its Members," by A. J. Shoosmith.

"Relationship of the Virginia Department of Agriculture to the Virginia Nurserymen," by G. T. French, state entomologist.

Report of the secretary-treasurer, A. D. Mitchell.

Reports of committees.

"Activities of the American Association of Nurserymen," by Owen G. Wood.

Southern nurserymen's convention at Charlotte, N. C., reported by D. E. Laird.

"Better Salesmanship," by Dr. Halberstadt, Washington, D. C.

"Necessity for a Spray Program to Control Insects and Diseases in the Nursery," by C. R. Willey, assistant state entomologist.

Round-table discussion, led by T. D. Watkins.

FEBRUARY 4, 10 A. M.

Registration and trade exhibits.

FEBRUARY 4, 1 P. M.

Convention called to order.

Address of welcome, by Maurice J. Tobin, mayor, Boston, Mass.

Response, by Louis C. Vanderbrook, vice-president.

Roll call.

President's annual address, by Seth Kelsey.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer.

Address, by Brenner W. Pond, landscape architect, Cambridge, Mass.

"Planning for New England Needs," by Victor M. Cutter, chairman, National Resources Planning Board, region 1.

Reports of standing committees: Legislative, by Hugo DeWildt; vigilance, by Walter Stranger; publicity, by Lloyd Hathaway, and transportation, by Dan Webster.

Reports of special committees.

FEBRUARY 5, 8 A. M.

Registration for educational day.

"Extending the Season in the Nursery Business," by Milford R. Lawrence, Falmouth, Mass.

"Display Gardens," by Harold Seyler, Farr Nursery Co., Weiser Park, Pa.

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3 to 3½ ft.	\$3.00	\$27.00
3½ to 4 ft.	3.75	35.00
4 to 4½ ft.	4.50	40.00
4½ to 5 ft.	5.00	45.00
5 to 5½ ft.	7.00	60.00
6 to 7 ft.	9.00	75.00

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FRAMINGHAM MASSACHUSETTS

ods of Nursery Management"—crop management, led by Edward Kelley, New Canaan, Conn.; digging and storing for trade, led by Floyd Oatman, Westfield, Mass., and packing and shipping, led by E. M. Bush, Manchester, Conn.

Plant identification, an exhibit of branches of evergreens and trees to be identified, prepared by Harold Tiffany, of Waltham field station, and Clifford Packard.

FEBRUARY 5, 2 P. M.

"Practical Application of New Methods of Propagation," by Cornelius Van Tol, Falmouth, Mass.

"Planting Details," by Peter Cascio, West Hartford, Conn.

FEBRUARY 5, 6:30 P. M.

Annual banquet and entertainment.

FEBRUARY 6, 9:30 A. M.

Reports of standing committees: Membership, by Louis C. Vanderbrook; education, by Donald Wyman, and trade exhibits, by Joel Barnes.

Reports of special committees.

Election of officers.

"Looking Ahead in 1941," by Richard P. White, executive secretary, A. A. N., Washington, D. C.

"Conservation, Problems and Prospects," by Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts commissioner of conservation.

FEBRUARY 6, 1:30 P. M.

"Selective Planting Will Attract Birds," by C. Russell Mason, secretary-treasurer, Massachusetts Audubon Society.

"Industrial Problems of Today," by Bryan Clark, of the Associated Seed Growers, and representing the National Association of Manufacturers.

New and unfinished business.

Introductions of officers for 1941.

WEST VIRGINIA PROGRAM.

The winter meeting of the West Virginia Nurserymen's Association will be held February 10 and 11, at Charleston, according to Atlee Conner, of Conner Bros. Nursery, Charleston, secretary.

Tours of local nurseries, new lawns and the state capitol have been arranged for each afternoon. Discussion groups have been scheduled for Monday evening and Tuesday morning. The latter meeting will be open to the public. All meetings will be held at the Kanawha hotel.

Dr. R. P. White, secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, will be the principal speaker at the Tuesday morning meeting. J. G. Collison, of the Evergreen Lawn Sprinkler Co., Greensboro, N. C., will discuss "Lawn Construction." T. D. Gray, extension landscape architect, University of West Virginia, is to give an illustrated lecture on "Planting the Home Grounds."

A display of maps of adjoining states is being prepared, on which the location of principal nurseries and gardens will be indicated.

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Prices F. O. B. New York

	1 lb.	1 lb.
<i>Abies arizonica</i> , Cork Fir	\$1.75	\$6.50
" balsamea, Balsam Fir	.55	2.00
" concolor, White Fir (Colo.)	.30	1.00
<i>Acer negundo</i> , Box Elder	.25	.70
" saccharum, Sugar Maple, northern seed	.45	1.65
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> , Downy Shadblow, d.b.	.65	2.35
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> , Indigobush, pods	.35	1.25
<i>Asimina triloba</i> , Pawpaw, d.b.	.45	1.50
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i> , Spicebush	.35	1.25
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> , Japanese Berry, c.a.	.65	2.25
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> , Canoe Birch, c.a.	.75	2.75
<i>Bignonia radicans</i> , Trumpetcreeper	.65	2.25
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> , Siberian pea-tree	.50	1.75
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> , American B., c.s.	.75	2.75
<i>Cephaelanthus occidentalis</i> , Common Buttonbush	.25	.90
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> , American Redbud	.55	1.85
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> , White Fringe-tree, c.a.	.65	2.25
<i>Citrus trifoliata</i> , Hardy Orange, c.s.	.40	1.45
<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i> , Coral D., d.b.	.70	2.50
<i>Crataegus mollis</i> , Downy Hawthorn, c.a.	.50	1.75
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> , Arizona Cypress "macrocarpa", Monterey Cypress	.90	3.25
<i>Eucalyptus</i> —varieties, on request	.55	1.85
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> , White Ash	.25	.75
" lanceolata, Green Ash	.25	.75
" velutina, Arizona Ash	.35	1.10
<i>Hicoria petiolaris</i> (Hardy Northern Nutmeg)45
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> , Common Winterberry, d.b.	.35	1.25
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> , Creeping Juniper, d.b.	.65	2.25
<i>Larix leptolepis</i> , Japanese Larch	.125	4.50
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> , Tatarian Honey-suckle, c.a.	.120	4.25
<i>Magnolia glauca</i> , Sweetbay, c.a.	.70	2.50
" grandiflora, Southern Magnolia	.50	1.75
<i>Malus coronaria</i> , Wild Sweet Crab, c.s.	.125	4.50
<i>Morus alba latifolia</i> , Russian M., c.a.	.45	1.60
<i>Picea engelmanni</i> , Engelmann S.	.75	2.60
" pungens, Colorado Spruce	.65	2.20
<i>Pinus resinosa</i> , Red Pine	.125	5.50
" strobus, White Pine	.50	1.75
<i>Plumbago capensis</i> , blue, per 1000 seeds	.50	1.75
<i>Prunus armeniaca mandshurica</i> , Manchurian Apricot, c.s.	.25	.70
" avium, Mazzard, c.s.	.35	1.25
" cerasifera, Myrobalan P. c.s.	.35	1.25
" incisa, Mame Cherry (Mame-Zakura, c.s.)	.50	1.80
" lannesiana, Hitoye C., c.s.	.35	1.20
" mahaleb, Mahaleb Cherry, c.s.	.70	2.50
" pennsylvanica, Pin C., c.s.	.50	1.80
" pumila, c.s.	.65	2.25
" serrulata, Oriental C., c.s.	.40	1.40
" serrulata, sachalinensis, Ezo-Yama Cherry, c.s.	.45	1.60
" subhirtella pendula, Shidare-Higan Weeping Cherry, c.s.	.70	2.50
" tomentosa, Nanking Cherry, c.s.	.70	2.50
" trilobata, Flowering Plum, c.s.	.35	1.20
" virginiana, Common choke-cherry, c.s.	.55	1.85
" yedoensis, Yedo Cherry, c.s.	.50	1.80
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> , Common Buckthorn, d.b.	.35	1.25
<i>Rhus canadensis</i> , Fragrant S., d.b.	.35	1.25
<i>Rubia pseudoacacia</i> , Bk. Locust	.30	1.00
<i>Rosa blanda</i> , Meadow Rose, dried hips	.40	1.40
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i> , Giant Sequoia	.210	7.50
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i> , Silver Buffalo Berry, d.b.	.55	1.85
<i>Sorbus americana</i> , American Mountain Ash, d.b.	.40	1.35
<i>Stewartia pentagona</i> , Mountain Stewartia, c.s.	.10	4.00
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> , Japanese Yew...	.40	1.35
<i>Tilia americana</i> , American Linden	.25	.85
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> , Canada Hemlock	.65	6.00
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> , Mapleleaf Viburnum, d.b.	.35	1.25
" dentatum, Arrowwood, d.b.	.40	1.40
" lantana, Wayfaring Tree, d.b.	.50	1.80

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This Business of Ours

*Reflections on the Progress and Problems
of the Nurseryman — By Ernest Hemming*

JANUARY IN THE NURSERY.

What causes the difference between success and failure in operating a nursery? Of course, there may be many causes, but the outstanding one is the inability of the manager to work with the weather and the soil, or what we might call the natural laws.

The manufacturer controls conditions to produce his goods. The nurseryman is controlled by the conditions, especially if he is always behind in his work.

It was my good fortune in my apprenticeship days to work in a garden where everything seemed to be anticipated. As soon as a crop was gathered, that piece of ground was immediately prepared for the next, even if it was not to be planted or sown for months hence, so that the garden in November was just as efficient looking as it was in April, with the result that a week's cold, wet weather in spring affected planting and sowing very little.

A nursery is much the same. We lose out by cutting down the labor in the slack season when we really ought to be relieving the pressure that will be sure to come in the spring. All of which may be summed up with the advice: Don't leave the job until it has to be done. At that time the weather and soil may cramp your style.

E. H.

SUMMER TRANSPLANTING.

This is a good time of the year to see if last year's transplantings are holding up. For some time we have been advocating summer transplanting for a number of reasons—lengthening the selling season and reducing the rush period, spreading employment of men we desire to keep throughout the year and making the summer months less unprofitable. Every bit of data we can get along this line helps, such as the following:

It is difficult to overcome the inertia on this subject, but last year one customer had 105 red cedars from five to six feet to twelve to fourteen feet that had to be moved to make room for a new driveway. They were moved in July at the beginning of

a 60-day drought that was hot and serious. The heavy clay balls held together like cement, which was a help, of course. The trees were watered when planted and several times thereafter from a water truck where economy of water was necessary. Each tree was given from one to three pounds of Vigoro, depending on the size. The trees were guyed. The temperature while moving these trees reached 100 degrees in the shade several times.

All of these trees made growth shortly thereafter. Only one has died; the rest look normal.

E. S. H.

NORWAY SPRUCE CUTTINGS.

In the August 15, 1939, issue of the American Nurseryman was reported the highly successful rooting of Norway spruce cuttings by Carl G. Deuber and John L. Farrar, of Yale University. The account has recently been reprinted or summarized in other publications. A rooting of ninety per cent was reported.

With the impetus of the use of root growth-promoting substances (these were not needed in this case)

the present generation of propagators has taken to trying a lot of "difficult" subjects not normally propagated in this manner. In some cases they do it with the thought that the old-timer never tried these plants. The older generation was just as inquisitive as the younger one; it tried these plants and often found them not impossible, but impractical. For instance, plants of the nature of the Norway spruce when rooted from cuttings not infrequently refuse to send up a leader as they grow older and do not assume their natural character, sprawling all over the place. It is well to keep this fact in mind before adopting a new method. The writer will be as pleased as Messrs. Deuber and Farrar if their young plants develop normally.

E. H.

SOUTHERN TREE MEETING.

The fourth Southern Shade Tree Conference will be held at the University of Florida, Gainesville, February 20 to 22. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Thomas. An interesting program is being prepared by Gomer D. Evans, of Birmingham, Ala., local chairman, and R. M. Weakley, West Palm Beach, Fla., president. The other officers are: Vice-president, Mrs. T. M. Francis, Birmingham, Ala.; secretary, Prof. H. S. Newins, school of forestry, University of Florida.

EVERGREEN LINERS

	Per 1000
American Arbor-vitæ, 6 to 8 ins., X.....	\$30.00
American Arbor-vite, 8 to 12 ins., X.....	45.00
Pyramidal Arbor-vitæ, 2-in. pots, 4 to 6 ins.	75.00
Pyramidal Arbor-vitæ, 6 to 8 ins., X.....	85.00
Juniperus Andorra, 2-in. pots, 6 to 8 ins.....	90.00
Juniperus Andorra, 6 to 8 ins., from flats.....	80.00
Juniperus Chinensis, 8 to 12 ins., S.....	80.00
Juniperus Pfitzeriana, 2-in. pots, 4 to 6 ins.	75.00
Juniperus Pfitzeriana, 2-in. pots, 6 to 10 ins.....	100.00
Juniperus Pfitzeriana, 2 1/4-in. pots, 8 to 12 ins.....	120.00
Juniperus Sabina, 6 to 8 ins., X.....	80.00
Juniperus Scopulorum, 10 to 12 ins., X.....	135.00
Taxus Cuspidata, 2 1/4-in. pots, 8 to 10 ins.....	135.00

DECIDUOUS LINING-OUT

Cotoneaster Divaricata, 12 to 18 ins., X.....	75.00
Cotoneaster Divaricata, 8 to 12 ins., X.....	60.00
Cotoneaster Acutifolia, 12 to 18 ins.....	50.00
Cotoneaster Acutifolia, 8 to 12 ins.....	40.00
French Hybrid Lilacs, 1-yr. grafts.....	15.00
Flowering Crabs, 1-yr. grafts, per 100, \$10.00	
Rosa Setigera, 12 to 18 ins., S.....	15.00
Rosa Setigera, 8 to 12 ins., S.....	12.00
Rosa Rubiginosa, 8 to 12 ins., S.....	20.00

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Spread	10 rate	100 rate
5 to 7 inches.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
6 to 9 inches.....	3.50	30.00

Beautiful, heavy, sheared stock.
No charge for packing if cash accompanies order.

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6 to 8 ft.	\$145.00 per 100
8 to 10 ft.	215.00 per 100
1½ to 1½-in.	240.00 per 100

Packing extra
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AZALEA INDICA FOR FORCING

	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 8 ins. B&B.....	\$75.00	\$650.00
8 to 10 ins. B&B.....	95.00	750.00
10 to 12 ins. B&B.....	125.00	1000.00
12 to 14 ins. B&B.....	150.00	1250.00

Ask for our excellent assortment of named forcing Azaleas.

BRIDGETON, N. J. Write for catalogue.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA.

The yews constitute our best low-growing evergreens. Their hardiness, adaptability to sun or shade, freedom from pests, variation of growth habit and excellent foliage are among the reasons for their increasing popularity.

The discussion accompanying the cover illustration of *Taxus cuspidata nana*, the dwarf Japanese yew, in the December 1 issue, dealt to some extent with the nomenclature of the Japanese yew and its varieties. This information need not be repeated here except to say that the cover illustration of this issue represents the spreading form of *Taxus cuspidata*. In fact, the photograph would appear to be more typical of the type listed by many nurserymen as *Taxus cuspidata intermedia*. Not knowing the source of the plant, this cannot be easily checked.

Taxus cuspidata intermedia is described as possessing a spreading or partially upright habit of growth and dark green foliage. The texture of the foliage and growth rate are intermediate between the species *Taxus cuspidata* and the variety *Taxus cuspidata nana*. Other good intermediate types differing from the description given above are found in the trade and are carried as selected or improved types of the Japanese yew.

The Japanese yew, a native of Japan, Korea and Manchuria, was introduced about 1855, but has been slow in finding the extensive use in landscape plantings that it should. Its adaptability to sun or shade and city conditions and its freedom from pests warrant its extensive use. It should be provided with a fairly rich, well drained soil. Uses of the Japanese yew and its variations are as specimen plants, for bed, border and foundation planting and for hedges.

L. C. C.

THOUGH the strong demand for stock, especially roses, may seem to warrant increased plantings, Ralph Johnston, manager of the Pacific Northwest Rose Nursery, Gresham, Ore., is of the opinion that defense operations may cause so great a demand for labor that nurserymen may have to give first thought to how they will care for normal plantings. While machinery may help to some extent, the amount of hand labor required in nurseries will create production problems.

GRAFTED STOCK

From 2½-in. Pots

Ready for delivery about
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For southern or far western orders, stock can be shipped late February or early March.

	Per 10	Per 100
<i>Acer palmatum atropurpureum</i>	\$3.00	\$25.00
<i>Acer dissectum atropurpureum</i>	3.00	25.00
<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>	4.00	35.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa gracilis nana compacta</i>	3.00	25.00
<i>Cornus florida alba plena</i>	3.00	25.00
<i>Cornus florida pendula</i>	3.00	25.00
<i>Cornus florida rubra</i>	3.00	25.00
<i>Fagus sylvatica pendula</i>	3.00	25.00
<i>Fagus sylvatica Riversii</i>	3.00	25.00
<i>Ilex opaca femina</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Ilex opaca Howardii</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus columnaris glauca</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus columnaris viridis</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus chinensis nebariensis</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus chinensis Sargentii</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus chinensis Sargentii glauca</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus scopulorum glauca</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus squamata argentea variegata</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus squamata Meyeri</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana Burkii</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana Canariensis</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana elegantissima</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana glauca</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana globosa</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana Keteleeri</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana Kosteri</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana Schottii</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana pendula</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformis</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana pyramidalis</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Juniperus sabina Von Ehorn</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Magnolia Alexandrina</i>	3.25	30.00
<i>Magnolia Halliana stellata</i>	3.25	30.00
<i>Magnolia Soulangiana</i>	3.25	30.00
<i>Magnolia Soulangiana nigra</i>	3.25	30.00
<i>Pinus Cembra</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Thuja orientalis aurea nana</i>	2.00	18.00
<i>Thuja orientalis conspicua</i>	2.00	18.00
<i>Thuja orientalis elegans-sima</i>	2.00	18.00
<i>Taxus media Brownii</i>	2.75	25.00
<i>Taxus media Hatfieldii</i>	2.75	25.00

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Diseases of Trees

*Latest Findings on Various Infections of Trade Importance
Reported in Recent Research Studies — By Leo R. Tebon*

NECTRIA CANKER IN NORTHEASTERN FORESTS.

From detailed data taken in surveys of seventy-five tenth-acre plots, three in Connecticut, one in Massachusetts, forty-two in Vermont and twenty-nine in New Hampshire, Theodore J. Grant and Thomas W. Childs, pathologists of the federal bureau of plant industry, have evaluated the importance of Nectria canker in northeastern hardwood forests, in which not more than fifty per cent of the stands are composed of softwood species.

Prevalence of the disease varied greatly. All trees in one-third of the plots had no cankers; one to ten per cent of the total number of hardwood trees in another third of the plots bore cankers, and eleven to eighty per cent of the hardwood trees in the remaining third of the plots bore cankers.

Although there was much variation from plot to plot, it appeared that, in general, yellow birch was more susceptible to attack than paper birch, red maple or sugar maple. Beech, however, appeared resistant, being uninfected in most plots and in others only lightly infected.

Important factors favoring the development of Nectria canker to destructive proportions were altitude, the abundance of "weed" trees such as mountain and striped maples in the stand and the purity of the stand.

Of perhaps greater importance is the finding that, if a tree is at all infected, it usually bears a large number of cankers, thus suggesting that susceptibility to infection is, with this disease as with others, an inherent individual characteristic. L. R. T.

NEW DISEASE OF BEECH.

Information concerning the possible occurrence elsewhere of a new disease of beech found in several stands near Philadelphia is desired by James N. Walter and Curtis May, of the federal division of forest pathology, at Morristown, N. J. This new disease, first observed in a highly valued native stand, in which dead

and diseased trees comprised ten to twenty per cent, has been little studied as yet, and neither its cause nor a control for it is known to those engaged in research regarding it.

As far as has been observed, this new beech disease produces the following effects: Entire branches on large and small trees die with, in many cases, the fully grown leaves clinging to them, brown and dry. This dying occurs rapidly, as observed in the case of branches entirely normal on September 4 but with all leaves completely browned on September 28. Also, on both large and small trees, the presence of the disease is first indicated by a slight dwarfing of all leaves. This is followed by gradual defoliation, which begins at the tips of the branches. Trees showing the latter symptoms usually die within a year.

Roots of affected trees, examination has shown, appear normal and carry an abundance of mycorrhiza. The wood in the trunks of recently dead trees, when exposed by cutting, at first appears normal and without discoloration, but within a short time after exposure in the air shows a distinct diffused, brown discoloration. Although a fungus of the kind known as phomopsis has been obtained from this discolored wood in the prelim-

inary laboratory examinations, it has not yet been shown to be the cause of the disease.

Since the disease cannot yet be characterized by any specific symptom, specimens of diseased beech trees are not at present desired. However, reports of diseased beech sent to the laboratory of the federal forest pathology division at Morristown, N. J., may help the investigation now in progress.

L. R. T.

SMOKE TREE ALSO VICTIM OF VERTICILLIUM WILT.

To the already long list of agricultural, horticultural and floricultural plants susceptible to attack by verticillium wilt, there is now added the smoke tree, *Cotinus coggygria*, according to Thomas R. Bender in the New Jersey Nursery Disease Notes for August, 1940. Symptoms of the disease as observed in this host are described as follows: "The leaves at the branch tips were wilted and were mottled with red and brown areas. The outer edges of some of the old leaves were grayish-green in color and had a water-soaked appearance. Longitudinal greenish-brown streaks were visible in the cambium and sapwood when the stem was split."

L. R. T.

THE Roseland Garden Nursery, 7205 Eastern avenue, Bell, Cal., was opened recently. The business is managed by Daniel DeMarco and F. P. Evola.

NEW PERENNIALS

2½-in. pots	Per 10 Per 100
<i>Dianthus Little Joe</i> , blue foliage, large crimson flowers ..	\$1.80 \$15.00
<i>Dianthus Silvermine</i> , pure white, healthy foliage, white flowers ..	2.00 17.50
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<i>Shasta Daisy Esther Reed</i> , brown-gold, rich bronze, distinct golden border ..	2.00 17.50
<i>Helenium</i> , brilliant scarlet, semidouble ..	2.00 17.50
<i>Gypsophila Flamingo</i> , large double flowers, opening pink ..	3.50 ..
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NORTHERN COLLECTED EVERGREENS

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Thuja occidentalis, *Tsuga canadensis*.

Priced per 1000. Cash.

3 to 6 ins... \$5.00 9 to 12 ins... \$12.00

6 to 9 ins... 9.00 12 to 18 ins... 20.00

Ferns, plants and native orchids.

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NEBRASKA MEETING.

The annual winter meeting and school of the Nebraska Association of Nurserymen was held at Lincoln, January 16 and 17, with about forty nurserymen and guests in attendance. A cold wave cut down attendance.

The first day was spent in a closed business session, giving everyone a chance to talk freely. Many business matters were discussed and disposed of. It was the consensus that Nebraska nurserymen should take the lesson to heart learned from the Armistice day freeze and sell more hardy varieties, especially in fruit trees. It was decided to name a committee to coöperate with the horticultural society and with the college of agriculture to revise lists of fruits that are resistant to drought and untimely freezes. The association voted to accept the invitation of the Omaha nurserymen to hold the autumn field day meet at Omaha in September. Marshall's Nurseries, Ernst Herminghaus, Harold Glassman and Frank Hecht are to be the hosts.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President, C. R. Speidell, Lincoln; vice-president, O. L. (Doc) Erickson, Kearney; secretary-treasurer, Harvey Williams, Lincoln.

The Nebraska chapter of the American Association of Nurserymen held a brief meeting and elected the following officers: President, C. R. Speidell, Lincoln; vice-president, Ernst Reusch, Lincoln; secretary-treasurer, Harvey Williams, Lincoln.

In the discussion of the freeze damage to fruit and ornamentals, it was brought out that applications of fertilizer might be beneficial to bring about the recovery of ornamentals. On the other hand, fertilizers applied to fruit trees will bring about a heavy vegetative growth which would preclude the formation of fruit buds and thus result in a crop shortage for an additional year. This, of course, applies only to trees which have sufficient remaining vitality to recover. Probably thousands of fruit and other trees are irreparably damaged. However, it was emphasized that the thing to do is to wait and not cut out any trees until the extent of the damage is known definitely. It is certain that under favorable conditions nature will bring about some repair of damaged tissues in the injured trees.

[Concluded on page 33.]

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100 1000

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2-yr. Sdigs., 3 to 8 ins.... \$1.00 \$ 5.00

MONTEREY PINE

3-yr. Trans., 3 to 6 ins.... 3.00 15.00

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2-yr. Sdigs., 3 to 6 ins.... 1.80 9.00

3-yr. Trans., 4 to 10 ins.... 3.00 15.00

SPECIAL SCOTCH PINE

2-yr. Sdigs., 3 to 6 ins.... 3.00 15.00

3-yr. Trans., 4 to 8 ins.... 4.00 20.00

WHITE PINE

2-yr. Sdigs., 2 to 4 ins.... 2.00 10.00

3-yr. Sdigs., 3 to 8 ins.... 3.00 15.00

5-yr. Trans., 4 to 14 ins.... 6.00 30.00

BANKS PINE

2-yr. Sdigs., 2 to 6 ins.... 1.40 7.00

AMERICAN RED PINE

2-yr. Sdigs., 2 to 4 ins.... 2.00 10.00

4-yr. Trans., 6 to 12 ins.... 10.00 50.00

MUGHO PINE

3-yr. Sdigs., 3 to 6 ins.... 3.00 15.00

2-yr. Trans., 3 to 5 ins.... 4.00 20.00

NORWAY SPRUCE

2-yr. Sdigs., 2 to 4 ins.... 1.80 9.00

4-yr. Trans., 3 to 8 ins.... 4.00 20.00

WHITE SPRUCE

3-yr. Sdigs., 3 to 10 ins.... 2.00 10.00

5-yr. Trans., 6 to 12 ins.... 4.00 20.00

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

(Seed from Select Blue Trees)

2-yr. Sdigs., 1 to 2 ins.... 1.80 9.00

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ENGELMANN BLUE SPRUCE

4-yr. Sdigs., 3 to 10 ins.... 4.00 20.00

4-yr. Trans., 3 to 8 ins.... 5.00 25.00

DOUGLAS FIR

2-yr. Sdigs., 3 to 5 ins.... 2.00 10.00

JAPANESE LARCH

3-yr. Sdigs., 6 to 14 ins.... 2.40 12.00

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3-yr. Sdigs., 6 to 14 ins.... 2.00 10.00

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE

3-yr. Sdigs., 4 to 8 ins.... 3.00 15.00

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3-yr. Sdigs., 4 to 8 ins.... 3.00 15.00

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2-yr. Sdigs., 2 to 5 ins.... 2.40 12.00

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2-yr. Sdigs., 6 to 14 ins.... 1.40 7.00

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3-yr. Trans., 10 to 14 ins.... 3.00 15.00

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2-yr. Sdigs., 2 to 3 ins.... 5.00 25.00

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Massachusetts Meeting

*State Legislation and Agricultural Projects Foremost
Topics Before Annual Gathering at Boston, January 14*

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association took place at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, January 14. Over fifty members and visiting nurserymen were present.

Commissioner William Casey, of the department of agriculture, was a guest at the morning session, and he made a few short but informative remarks. He stressed the need and value of coöperation in the problems which are facing the nursery industry and also the other branches of agriculture in the state. He reaffirmed the always coöperative attitude and assistance of his department.

Important matters of legislation were discussed, such as the new bill in the legislative committee seeking to control the ever-growing menace of state nurseries, which have been steadily encroaching on the private nursery business. Excellent work in preparing and introducing this bill has been done by Seth Kelsey, chairman of the legislative committee.

Howard Russell, secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation, with which all members of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association are affiliated, was made an honorary member.

Secretary Russell gave an instructive talk on the activities of the farm bureau and brought out the various

ways in which the Farm Bureau Federation had been of help to its ever-increasing membership. At the present time, there are fifteen men in the state legislature who are members of the farm bureau. Efforts are being made to improve the tax situation of agriculture; at the present time agriculture is paying almost 100 per cent more in taxes than industry and labor for the same comparable income.

A short résumé was presented by Prof. Harold S. Tiffany, of the Waltham field station, on the work being conducted by his department for the benefit of the nurseries and public at large.

Among the many things accomplished by Mr. Tiffany was arranging for members of the Massachusetts association to give monthly talks over station WBZ and WBZA for the next six months. These talks are to cover a variety of subjects having to do with planting of nursery stock.

William Judd, of the Arnold Arboretum, gave a short but extremely interesting talk on his trip to the Pacific coast the past summer.

After luncheon, the meeting was reconvened and addressed by Commissioner Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation. In Commissioner Long's excellent address, he pointed out the whys and wherefores of taxes. He expressed the belief that the time has come when real estate taxes should be earmarked for specific purposes, just as gasoline taxes are, for example.

A. B. Loring, secretary of the Springfield Bank for Coöperatives, gave an informative talk on the value and purpose of a coöperative. He mentioned that in the area served by his bank there are 700 coöperatives, doing a business involving over \$190,000,000.

It was voted that the association hold a meeting next January in conjunction with the union agricultural meeting at Worcester. Over thirty of the leading agricultural industries of the state meet there, and excellent results have accrued through this close coöperation. These meetings are held under the auspices of the state department of agriculture.



Cornelius P. Van Tol.

The officers were reelected, as follows: President, C. P. Van Tol; vice-president, Winthrop Thurlow; secretary-treasurer, Lloyd A. Hathaway.

The executive committee was chosen as follows: William N. Craig, Donald Wyman, Clifford Corliss and Seth Kelsey.

In his address reviewing the association's activities, President Van Tol said, in reference to three important ones:

"This year we succeeded in having a real survey made of our industry in this state through the help of the farm bureau and the state department of agriculture. We deeply appreciate the coöoperative spirit shown by most of the nurserymen. The figures are not yet available, because all returns are not yet in and tabulated, but the results will be of immeasurable help to your executive and legislative committees."

"State nurseries are still the bane of our existence, but in consequence

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Sciadopytis verticillata

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CORNUS FLORIDA WHITE DOGWOOD

Very nice nursery-grown stock.

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12 to 18 ins.	\$4.00	\$35.00	
18 to 24 ins.	\$1.75	14.00	125.00
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.25	2.00	17.50	150.00
3 to 4 ft.30	2.50	22.50	200.00
4 to 5 ft.50	4.00	35.00	300.00
5 to 6 ft.85	7.50	60.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	17.50

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Platanoides — Norway Maples

Per 1000

6 to 12 inches	\$ 7.50
12 to 18 inches	12.00
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2 to 3 feet	35.00
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4 to 5 feet, trans.	\$15.00 per 100

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Buddleia Charming, No. 1, f.g.	20.00	
Cotoneaster Variegata, 2 to 3 ft.	10.00	
Dwarf Currant, 12 to 18 ins.	16.00	
Rhamnus Frangula, 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	
Rose Paul's Scarlet, 2-yr., No. 1	20.00	
Salix babylonica, 5 to 6 ft., br.	40.00	
Spiraea Thunbergii, 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	
Symplocos paniculata, 18 to 24 ins.	35.00	

PERENNIALS

Aethionema Warley Rose, br. pink	\$20.00
Barnes Ruby, cherry red	15.00
Gaillardia Mr. Sherbrooke, pure yellow	12.00
Geum Red Wings, best new red	20.00
Heuchera Oakington Jewel, coral red	20.00

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of last year's discussions and vote, we have introduced into the state legislature an act that will definitely prohibit the growing of nursery stock by public agencies or commissions except for the purpose of forestation on public lands. This, I can assure you, has meant a great deal of work by your legislative committee and will mean a great deal more.

"Another piece of legislation that will require our attention is the proposed state wages and hours act, two of such proposals having been filed with the legislature. Do not think that this will not affect us because the American Association of Nurserymen has been successful in getting a clear horticultural exemption under the federal act, which did not affect most of us anyway. This state act will affect us most decidedly unless we make sure that the same all-embracing exemption for horticulture is included in it."

BROADCAST FROM BOSTON.

A series of radio broadcasts to be given by Massachusetts nurserymen has been arranged by the Waltham field station of the Massachusetts State College cooperating with the New England radio news service, United States Department of Agriculture, on its WBZ-WBZA (1:30 p. m.) program. Speakers will present suggestions for all interested in gardening and the improvement of the home grounds, with special emphasis on shrubs and trees.

"Planting for Early Bloom" was the subject of the first talk, given January 31 by Seth L. Kelsey, of the Kelsey-Highlands Nursery, and president of the New England Association of Nurserymen.

Winthrop N. Thurlow, of the Cherry Hill Nursery, vice-president of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, will talk on "Flowering Trees for the Small Home," March 14. "Trees for Particular Purposes" is the subject of the talk to be presented April 11 by Donald D. Wyman, of the Bay State Nurseries. Harold S. Tiffany, of the Waltham field station, will talk on "Azaleas for New England Gardens," May 9. Cornelius P. Van Tol, of the Cape Cod Nurseries, president of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, will speak on "Summer Planting," June 13.

SPECIAL**Midwinter Bargains**Special low prices for quantity lots only.
All select well grown stock.

	100	1000
	rate	rate
Barberry, red-leaved, 24 to 30 ins.	.12	.10
Cornus alba sibirica, 2 to 3 ft.	.10	.08
3 to 4 ft.	.12	.10
Cornus lutes, 2 to 3 ft.	.12	.10
Cydonia japonica, 2 to 3 ft.	.12	.10
3 to 4 ft.	.15	.12
Evonymus yedoensis, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.12
3 to 4 ft.	.20	.15
Forsythia spectabilis, 3 to 4 ft.	.06	.05
4 to 5 ft.	.10	.08
Lonicera tatarica rubra, to 3 ft.	.10	.08
3 to 4 ft.	.12	.10
Lonicera Morrowi, 4 to 6 ft.	.20	...
Pyracantha Lalandi, 18 to 24 ins., B&B, 50¢ each.
Rhamnus Chadwicki, 3 to 4 ft.	.20	...
Symporicarpus Chenaulti,	.12	.10
3 to 4 ft.	.15	.12
Symporicarpus racemosus,	.10	.08
2 to 3 ft.	.12	.10
Symporicarpus vulgaris, 30 to 36 ins.	.05	.05
36 to 40 ins.	.09	.06
Spiraea Alnifolia, 3 to 4 ft.	.10	.08
Spiraea freeb., 18 to 24 ins.	.09	.06
24 to 30 ins.	.10	.08
Spiraea Thunbergii, 2 to 3 ft.	.10	.08
3 to 4 ft.	.12	.10
Spiraea trichocarpa, 3 to 4 ft.	.12	.10
Spiraea vanhouttei, 3 to 4 ft.	.12	.10
Tamarix africana, 3 to 4 ft.	.10	.08
Celastrus orbiculatus, 3-yr., No. 1	.08	.06
Clematis virginiana, 2-yr., No. 1	.07	.05
Iris	\$12.00	per 1000
Varieties: Queen of May, Flavescent, Gold Imperial, Honorable, Celeste, Blue Siberian.		

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Can be shipped now or later Per 100

Abelia Grandiflora, 2 1/2-in. pots	\$6.50
Barberry, Jap red leaf, 2-yr., 9 to 12 ins.	3.25
Beauty Bush, Kolkwitzia, 2 1/2-in. pots	6.00
Cornus Lutes, yellow branch, 9 to 12 ins.	2.50
Forsythia Fortunei, golden bell, 12 to 18 ins.	2.50
Honeysuckle, Tatarian Pink, 9 to 12 ins.	2.50
Hydrangea P. G., 6 to 12 ins.	3.50
Lilac Marie Legraye, 9 to 12 ins.	9.00
Mountain Ash, European, 18 to 24 ins., nice	2.75
Spiraea Thunbergii, 6 to 9 ins.	3.00
Freobell, dwarf pink, 6 to 9 ins.	3.00
Viburnum Opulus, red berry, 9 to 12 ins.	3.50
Sterile, Am. Snowball, 9 to 12 ins.	3.50
Plicatum, Jap. Snowball, 9 to 12 ins.	4.25

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HOWARD-HICKORY NURSERIES
Hickory, N. C.

Connecticut Gathering

Opposition to State Nursery Again Engages Efforts of Connecticut Association in Annual Meeting at Cheshire

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association was held January 22, at the Waverly Inn, Cheshire. Sixty-four members and guests were present.

President Henry Verkade delivered his address, dealing with the past and possible future of the nursery industry, mentioning some of the lessons we should have learned from the last depression following the World war and pointing out a few things we should avoid at this time.

The new members taken in were Paul Dobel, Waterbury; David B. Clark, associate member, Norwich; Silas R. Holmes, junior member of the Peter Cascio Nursery, West Hartford, Conn.

Seth Kelsey, president of the New England Nurserymen's Association, gave a résumé of the prospective program and invited those present to attend the meeting, February 4 to 6.

The following were made honorary members: Dr. James G. Horsfall, chief of the department of plant pathology and botany; C. H. Sierman, retired nurseryman, West Hartford; William A. Wright, retired nurseryman, East Hartford.

Officers unanimously elected for 1941 were: President, W. A. Van-Heiningen, South Wilton Nurseries, Wilton; vice-president, Thomas D. Faulkner, Burr Nurseries, Manchester; secretary-treasurer, Peter J. Cascio, West Hartford.



Henry Verkade.

Louis Vanderbrook was elected to the vigilance committee for seven years.

Charles Burr gave a short talk on the damage done to fruit stock and roses in the south and middle west by the freeze November 11.

Edgar Brown, chairman of the antistate nursery committee, reported that he, Fred Baker, W. A. Van-Heiningen and the secretary had appeared that morning before the state agricultural planning board and argued against the establishment of a state nursery. As a result of this conference, two members of the state planning board and two members of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association are to attempt to draw up a bill empowering the state forester to buy reforestation stock from commercial nurserymen for state and federal purposes.

Short talks pertaining to their respective fields were made by Dr. Roger B. Friend, state entomologist; M. P. Zappe, deputy state entomologist, and Dr. James G. Horsfall, chief of the department of plant pathology and botany at the Connecticut experiment station.

The main speaker was Sidney E. Cornelius, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, who gave an enlightening and interesting talk on the manufacturing business in Connecticut.

Edward Kelley, of Hoyt's Nursery, was added to the antistate nursery committee.

Seth Kelsey, reporting for Charles Burr, said that as a result of a hearing at Buffalo, January 20, it is quite probable that there will be a twenty-five per cent reduction on less-than-carload freight shipments.

Peter Cascio, Sec'y.

MARYLAND MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Maryland Nurserymen's Association, held January 10 at the University of Maryland, College Park, the following officers were elected for the current year: President, Daniel F. Shipley; first vice-president, E. Sam Hemming, Easton; second vice-presi-

dent, W. Gladstone Keir; treasurer, Carville G. Akehurst; secretary, Julian J. Chisolm II; educational secretary, George S. Langford. On the executive committee were chosen Burbage Harrison, Guy Stricklen, Daniel Stoner, Harry Cannon and M. G. Coplen.

The effect of the federal government defense spending program on agriculture was interestingly discussed by Dr. De Vaulte, of the department of economics of the University of Maryland.

Discussion in the business meeting was principally concerned with the governor's reduction in funds for horticultural department activities affecting nurserymen. The executive committee was authorized to work with the farm bureau for the inclusion in the supplemental budget of such items as were thought necessary.

TWIN CITIES NURSERYMEN.

The Twin Cities Nurserymen's Association held its January meeting amid unusual surroundings. Small tables were set in the large palm house at the Como park greenhouses, St. Paul, Minn., for the dinner Wed-

Flowering Trees

Crabs, Dogwoods, Thorns

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Twice transplanted	10	100	1000
12 to 18 ins.	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$90.00
18 to 24 ins.	2.75	22.50	200.00

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THE TINGLE NURSERY CO.
Pittsville, Maryland



SPECIAL OFFER — Colorado Blue Spruce, 4-yr., transplanted, 3 to 6 ins. tall—only \$1.00 each. 22 only \$1.00 each. Another Bargain: 50 Evergreens, \$3. postpaid; all 4 and 5-year transplanted, 4 to 12 ins. tall. Ten each: Red Spruce, White Spruce, Scotch Pine, Red Pine, Black Hills Spruce, all \$1.00 each. (W. of Miss. R. ad. 15c.) Free illus. price list of small evergreen trees. All Trees Guaranteed to Live.

WESTERN MAINE FOREST NURSERY
Box AN-211, Fryeburg, Maine

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

Bristol Fairy	Per 10 Per 100
No. 1 roots	\$2.00 \$18.00
Med. roots	1.80 15.00
Liners, 2 1/4-in. pots.	1.00 8.00

CLEMATIS

In 4-in. pots	\$3.00 \$28.00
Liners, in 2-in. pots.	1.60 15.00

Mme. Andre, Baron Veillard, Jackman, Henry, Ville de Lyon.

Write for our complete list (**whole-sale**) of fruit trees, shade trees, ornamental shrubs, lining-out stock, evergreens, hedging, vines, perennials.

JEWELL NURSERIES, INC.

Lake City, Minnesota

JUNIPERS

Grafted on Juniperus virginiana understocks, available for spring delivery. These plants are grown in pots 2 1/2x2 1/2.

	100	1000
virginiana glauca	\$20.00	\$180.00
Canseritii	20.00	180.00
Burkii	20.00	180.00
Keteleeri	20.00	180.00
Kosteri	20.00	180.00
Schmidtii	20.00	180.00
pyramidaliformis	20.00	180.00
elegantissima	20.00	180.00
Meyeri	20.00	180.00
Smithii	20.00	180.00
Sabina	20.00	180.00
Von Ehren	20.00	180.00
Prairiei	20.00	180.00
<i>These prices are F.O.B. Louisville, Ky.</i>	<i>Boxing</i>	<i>extra at cost.</i>

LOUISVILLE NURSERIES R 6, Louisville, Ky.

BOXWOOD

50,000 Dwarf edging plants, 4 to 12 inches high; 600 Dwarf Specimen, 2 to 10 feet high. Can ship in any quantity. Write for prices.

H. ERNST CONWELL, INC.
Milton, Delaware

HOOD NURSERIES*Special Low Prices*Apples — Pink Dogwood
Magnolias — Shade Trees
Evergreens — Shrubbery

Send us your list for quotations.

W. T. HOOD & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

EVERGREENS

For Seventy-seven Years
Growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty
Write for Trade List

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.
Established 1864 : STURGEON BAY, WIS.

WHOLESALE GROWERS

Specializing in
EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS
TRANSPLANTS AND APPLE TREES
Write for price list.
Send us your trade list.

MATHEWS EGGERT NURSERY
North Muskegon, Mich.

BURTON'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR
EVERGREEN GRAFTS, TRANSPLANTED
EVERGREENS, SHRUB LINERS.
RARE ITEMS YOU DO NOT
FIND IN MOST LISTS!
Write!
HILLTOP NURSERIES
CASSIOWN, OHIO

nesday evening, January 15. A fairly large number of members were present, most of the district covered by the association being represented, with Don Wedge, of the Wedge Nursery Co., Albert Lea, as a visitor from a distance.

Before the dinner, the members were taken on a tour of the greenhouses and zoological department by William Kaufman, landscape architect of the park board; F. Lauritzen, greenhouse foreman, and the commissioner of parks.

After the dinner, the members gathered for the meeting, but as it had been planned to have entertainment only, business matters were postponed until the March meeting. Several officers of the park board, introduced by the commissioner of parks, presented some colorful moving pictures of the activities sponsored by the park board. Running comments on the pictures were made by the commissioner.

R. L. Gould and H. J. Reid each expressed appreciation, as did President Grant E. Perl, for the entertainment provided. Mr. Reid suggested closer co-operation with the park department and thought it would be a splendid gesture on the part of nurserymen if they would contribute plant material for trials which would be mutually beneficial.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

H. M. Dudley, Athens, Ga., was elected president of the Georgia State Nurserymen's Association at its annual convention at Athens January 13, succeeding John Wilkinson, Hoggansville.

Other officers are James A. Stubbs, Athens, vice-president, and Charles M. Morse, Chattanooga, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Mr. Dudley was vice-president of the group during the past year and was in charge of arranging the program for this year's meeting. Mr. Stubbs is the outgoing secretary-treasurer.

Dr. T. H. McHatton, of the University of Georgia, Athens, and M. S. Yeomans, state entomologist, were first on the program. "Modern Landscaping and Its Effect on the Nurseries" was the subject of an address by Hubert Owens, head of the landscape architecture department at the university. A round-table discussion of nurserymen's problems was led by John Wilkinson.

SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB

One of the prettiest flowering crabs. Hardiest of them all. Very fragrant, large, early spring blossoms. Red buds. Flowers pink and white. Plant extensively as specimen lawn trees, or along drives and walks, on home lawns and public grounds.

Size	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., br.	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft., br.	1.50	2.50	7.50
18 to 24 in., br.	1.00	1.75	5.00

Send for list of Newest Plant Introductions of Prof. N. E. Hansen and Carl A. Hansen.

MALUS BACCATA

Hardest Apple Root Stock Known

Sizes and Grades	Per 1000
1/2-in. and up, br., heavy	\$20.00
1/4-in. and up, straight, heavy	17.50
No. 1, 3/16 to 1/4-in., strong	15.00
No. 2, 2/16 to 3/16-in., strong	12.50
No. 3, about 2/16-in.	10.00

5% discount and free packing for cash with order.

CARL A. HANSEN NURSERY
BROOKINGS, S. DAK.

EVERGREENS

Fine assortment of the best types of B&B Evergreens.

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Nursery at Brown Deer, Wis.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

2-year seedlings

Per 100	Per 1000
(2-0) 0 to 2 ins.	\$1.50 \$7.00

F.o.b. Pennville

Shipped April 1 to May 15.

Seedlings grown from seeds from cones hand picked from blue trees in Colorado.

Michigan-grown seedlings.

WALTER A. STUDLEY, NURSERY
Dept. AN Fennville, Mich.



Wholesale growers of the best
ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS,
DECIDUOUS TREES,
SHRUBS AND ROSES.

Write for our current trade list.
THE KALLAY BROTHERS CO.
Fennville, Ohio

JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA

Strong rooted cuttings
\$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000

J. B. BEALLE
Greenwood, Mississippi

**LINING-OUT STOCK
B & B EVERGREENS**

Write for our complete catalogue
T. G. OWEN & SON, INC.
South's Largest Florists and Nurserymen
Columbus, Miss.

Exhibit at Oklahoma Meet

*Displays by State College Staff and by Trade
Feature Annual Meeting at Oklahoma City*

The Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association met at the Huckins hotel, Oklahoma City, January 22 and 23. An invocation by W. E. Rey, Oklahoma City, was followed by the address of welcome by D. W. Hogan, of the Oklahoma City chamber of commerce, Jim Parker responding.

C. E. Stephens, the president, followed with his annual message, in which he pointed out the magnitude of defense preparation and its effects upon the nursery industry. While our industry would be classed largely as nonessential as compared to the oil or automobile industry, we should be called upon to assist in the production of food. He called attention to our economical situation, which he said was on the upgrade prior to the national defense program, and concluded that the potential market has increased twofold due to the increased housing activities both in new residences and in new quarters for the army.

J. Frank Sneed reported a meeting was to be held at St. Louis January 29 dealing with freight rates on evergreens in carlots.

L. C. Merefelder, an invited guest at luncheon, gave one of the first talks on selling that have been heard at Oklahoma meetings.

J. Frank Sneed opened the afternoon session with a report on the A. A. N. and its activities and benefits to nurserymen.



C. E. Stephens.

A resolution authorizing the executive secretary of the A. A. N. to represent the Oklahoma association in matters before Congress was adopted, and the president authorized to appoint one of the members as contact representative.

Prof. L. R. Quinlan, head of the horticulture department of the Kansas State College, presented an illustrated lecture on landscaping the small property. First he showed the correct treatment as evidenced by the plan and then the poorer or improper way of treating, first, the 30-foot lot, the 50-foot lot and on up to the large estate. After these plan pictures, a series of plantings was projected, in which he showed correct and incorrect varieties used. He advised the use of pictures or photographs in making sales and demonstrated the possibilities by showing slides of various plants and flowers in color.

Dr. Orville Schultz, plant physiologist of the department of botany at Oklahoma A. & M. College, gave an illustrated talk on soil deficiencies.

C. E. Garee, N. D. Woods and W. E. Rey were appointed as a committee to formulate resolutions of condolence and respect for Thomas B. Gordon and R. L. Scott, both of whom had passed away since the previous annual meeting.

J. Rees Dews, chief nursery inspector of Oklahoma, gave the association an inside glimpse of the working of his department. He said that the new regulations that have been worked out by the department and the advisory committee would be substantially the same as those put into effect following the enactment of the present law in 1938. He also told us there were 300 firms from surrounding states now permitted to ship into Oklahoma, that the inspectors had worked 900 days during 1940, that 702 inspections had been made of nurseries, flower shops and greenhouses and that the inspectors had traveled 5,984 miles in the performance of their duties.

Philip Thomas, of Tulsa, made a strong plea for the summer meeting. The members were induced to accept

the invitation to hold a summer meeting at Tulsa.

The election of officers resulted in C. Y. Higdon, Oklahoma City, being elected president; Jack Foote, Durant, vice-president, and J. A. Maddox, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer. The new executive committee is J. Frank Sneed, C. E. Garee, J. T. Foote, E. R. Bresser, C. Y. Higdon, N. D. Woods and J. A. Maddox.

Those composing the vigilance committee are Jim Parker, N. D. Woods, C. Y. Higdon, W. E. Rey, C. E. Stephens and Jack Foote.

Dr. K. Starr Chester, head of botany department of Oklahoma A. & M. College, was thanked for bringing a wonderful exhibition of diseases affecting and attacking nursery plants. Dr. Chester stated that the object of this display was to show that information was available at the college and that the nurserymen are both welcome and urged to use

FRUIT TREES Shrubs - Evergreens

All in storage except Evergreens.

Write for circular.
MAKE BIG SAVING.

**MALONEY BROS.
Nursery Co.**
Established 1884
Dansville, N. Y.

RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Cornus florida rubra
puddled roots

	Per 100
6 to 12 ins.....	\$12.50
12 to 18 ins.....	20.00
18 to 24 ins.....	27.50
2 to 3 ft.	32.50
Cash. No packing charges	

BYERS NURSERY COMPANY
Chase, Alabama

LINING-OUT STOCK

Tsuga canadensis, *Abies balsamea*, *Picea rubra*, *Pinus Strobus*, *Acer rubrum* and *saccharum*; *Betula lenta*, *lutea*, *papyrifera* and *populifolia*; *Fagus americana*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Prunus pennsylvanica* and *serotina* and many other trees and shrubs.

L. E. Williams Nursery Co.
P. O. Box 147, Exeter, N. H.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NURSERY STOCK

Stock for storage all inside before severe cold spell.

APPLE—Good variety list.

SHRUBS—Well grown, thrifty.

ALPINE Currant—Our specialty.

PHLOX—Field-grown and lining out.

SHADE TREES—Excellent roots.

EVERGREENS—B&B

EVERGREENS—To line out.

Our new list out soon. Write for quantity prices.

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.

Charles City, Iowa

HEMLOCK-COLLECTED

	Per 1000
2 to 4 ins. S.....	\$2.50
4 to 6 ins. S.....	4.00
6 to 9 ins. S.....	6.00
9 to 12 ins. S.....	9.00
12 to 15 ins. S.....	15.00
15 to 18 ins. S.....	20.00

ILEX OPACA-COLLECTED

	Per 1000
2 to 4 ins. S.....	\$3.00
4 to 6 ins. S.....	4.50
6 to 9 ins. S.....	7.00

KALMIA LATIFOLIA-COLLECTED

	Per 1000
2 to 4 ins. S.....	\$3.50
4 to 6 ins. S.....	5.00
6 to 9 ins. S.....	7.00

This offer cancels all previous quotations in the American Nurseryman. All stock guaranteed to be fresh dug and to reach you in good condition. If less than 1000 are wanted, add 10%; if 10,000 or more are wanted, discount 10%. Certificate No. 315. State License No. 2871.

EVERGREEN GARDEN NURSERY

McMINNVILLE, TENN.

Colorado - Grown

Chinese Elm, seedlings and transplants.

Now booking orders for spring shipment in combination carloads. Wholesale list on request.

Eastern representative

Ralph R. Coe
Box 253, Painesville, Ohio.

Swink Nursery Company
Box 230
Swink, Colorado

Please Don't Forget

We have extra nice blocks of Black and Honey Locust, Chinese and American Elm, Catalpa Speciosa, Japan Barberry (300,000), besides other stocks. Everything alive to the tips. Send for list.

ATLANTIC NURSERIES, Inc., Berlin, Md.

O. H. PERRY NURSERY CO.

Box 545, McMinnville, Tenn.

Now at new location 3 miles from McMinnville on Highway 55. We will carry a complete line of lining out stock. Write for price list.

O. H. PERRY NURSERY CO.

Taylor Perry, Manager

the research facilities that are maintained there.

An outstanding feature of the convention was the exhibit made by Dr. F. B. Cross, head of the horticultural department. This was the largest showing of pecan varieties ever made at any convention other than that of the pecan growers' association. He showed all the winning plates of the show held at Okemah last fall. He also exhibited cross sections of various trees, showing correct methods in pruning and the effects of improper cuts made both on pecan and ornamental trees. The Oklahoma City park department joined Dr. Cross in showing methods of proper tree surgery.

Dr. F. A. Fenton, head of the entomology department, had a fine collection of insects, with specimens showing the damages caused by them.

Dr. H. F. Murphy gave an interesting lecture on soils and fertilizers for nursery use.

A reception for visiting ladies to the convention was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Sneed. Members of the various garden club units were invited. More than 100 ladies were entertained.

The banquet, January 22, was attended by more than 100 nurserymen and other guests. A. E. Kull was toastmaster. Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, Fort Worth, was honor guest. At the guest table were also Joe C. Scott, of the state board of agriculture; Mrs. Joe C. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stephens, Mr. Kull, Mrs. J. L. Landrum and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maddox.

Mrs. Trigg told of the work done by the garden clubs of America, of the tremendous improvements along the highways in Texas and the wonderful transformation of a desert into the beautiful city of El Paso, of the notable changes made in billboards along the roads and how the advertisers were made to see the light in using beauty to put across their messages. She asserted that the nurserymen and the garden clubs should work together.

Trade exhibits were made by Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Tex.; Kenyon's Nursery, Oklahoma City; W. E. Rey & Son, Oklahoma City; Destructol Corp., Pasadena, Cal.; Nichols Seed Co., Oklahoma City; Muskogee Greenhouse Co., Musko-

Boyd
NURSERY COMPANY
McMINNVILLE, TENN.

EVERGREEN UNDERSTOCK, FOR GRAFTING

We have about—

10,000 Juniperus Virginiana, 1-year transplants, grafting grade, \$30.00 per 1000. These are field-grown and have not been dug. We shall be glad to make special prices on large quantities. We want to dig these fresh as we get orders for them.

We also have a few thousand 2-year transplants in Hall's Honeysuckle, No. 1, \$30.00 per 1000. If interested in quantities we shall be glad to quote special prices.

Write for Our Complete Wholesale Price List

OAK

SCARLET -- RED -- PIN

CARLOTS

FRUIT TREES

Complete Line of Ornamentals

GREENING NURSERIES

MONROE, MICHIGAN

Born 1850 — Still Growing

WINTER

is here . . . and a good time to get your Lining-out Stock ordered. Plant up those open blocks in your field and be ready with saleable stock to cash in on the prosperity to follow the spending of Billions on National Defense. Order today.

NAPERVILLE NURSERIES

NAPERVILLE ILLINOIS



FLOWERING CRABS

and Japanese Flowering Cherries

Finest varieties for lining out and finished stock.

THE COTTAGE GARDENS

N. I. W. Krieg Lansing, Mich.

500 Pfitzer's Juniper

Specimen Plants

30 to 36 inches
Shipped balled and burlapped.
Sold cheaper at the nursery.

H. J. SHANKS NURSERY,
Cookeville, Tenn.

Our Specialties Are

GRAPEVINES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES

General line of Small Fruit plants

Trade list sent on request

L. J. RAMBO'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES
R. 1 Bridgeman, Mich.

gee; C. E. Garee, Noble; L. R. Taylor & Sons, Topeka, Kan.; Bell Water Gardens, Oklahoma City, and Gravely Mfg. Co., Dunbar, W. Va.

A group of members who specialize in landscaping met to form a temporary organization, with N. D. Woods as temporary chairman and Arthur Merkle as secretary. A called meeting will be held soon to make the society permanent.

Among the out-of-town nurserymen who attended were: R. S. Twitty, Texarkana, Tex.; Steve Verhalen, Scottsville, Tex.; Sam P. Jones, Dallas, Tex.; Miss Wilma Gunter, Beaumont, Tex.; Thomas Rogers, Winfield, Kan.; R. H. Stone, Wichita, Kan.; M. V. Woodard, Neosho, Mo.; J. D. Lane, Sherman, Tex.; E. R. Taylor, Topeka, Kan.; Harold Crawford and R. L. Steele, Ottawa, Kan.; J. O. Howard, Shenandoah, Ia., and E. V. Scott, Shenandoah, Ia.

J. A. Maddox, Sec'y.

TEXAS PRICE LIST.

The Texas Association of Nurserymen has issued a pamphlet of thirty-two pages and cover containing suggested retail prices for the season 1940-1941, covering evergreens, shade trees, shrubs, vines and some fruit trees, in the species and varieties commonly used in the state.

The schedule of prices was carefully prepared by the price list committee of the association and is the result of intensive study by leading



A. C. P. Tyler.

groups of nurserymen of the southwestern region so that it might be relied upon as a dependable guide in making prices. The use of this schedule by retail nurserymen and dealers of the section should stabilize prices and profits, to the advantage of trade and public alike.

Retail nurserymen can obtain copies of the booklet by writing to Harvey Mosty, secretary of the Texas Association of Nurserymen, Kerrville, Texas.

BEAUMONT CLUB ELECTS.

The January meeting of the Beaumont Florists' and Nurserymen's Club was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Blandford, Beaumont, Tex. Present were five important members of the state department of agriculture, Messrs. Del Curto, McKay, Elsner, Powell and Monroe.

Mr. Del Curto gave an interesting talk on the work of his department, its relationship to those in the trade and its value to the state economically.

The report of the nominating committee was given as follows by Ralph Griffing: A. C. P. Tyler, president; Mrs. Jim Bettersworth, vice-president; Miss Wilma Gunter, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Tyler was secretary and treasurer for a number of years, and Miss Gunter held the same position last year in the Houston Nurserymen's Club, while in charge of the Houston branch of the Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont. Mrs. Bettersworth was vice-president of the local club last year.

HOUSTON GROUP MEETS.

The Houston Landscape and Nurserymen's Association met Monday night, January 20, at the home of W. D. (Dick) Griffing, at 2110 Sul Ross, Houston, Tex.

Attendance was good, despite the reported illness among the members of the association at this time. O. J. Anderson, president, was in charge of the business session.

A representative of Group Hospital Insurance, Inc., explained the benefits of the insurance plan in a group form, and the matter was referred to a committee to contact those members interested.

Ernest R. Barber, of the Barber Laboratories, Inc., New Orleans, La., reported on the work he had done in working with the nurserymen and

landscape planters of the state, in connection with proposed legislation to improve conditions in the industry, as well as allied lines, such as floriculture, tree surgery, etc. He referred to laws in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, which make it necessary for anyone practicing in these professions to pass an examination before a board and to post a bond protecting the public. He related specific cases in which fly-by-night peddlers had been pushed along from one location to another until they are now drifting into Texas, where they can operate without any special trouble under the existing laws. As Mr. Barber pointed out, until Texas undertakes to control these ill-practicing fellows, both legitimate businessmen and the general public will suffer the consequences.

The association voted endorsement of the work of the committee of the Texas Association of Nurserymen to pass regulatory laws to cover this situation and urged immediate action.

A proposed regulation, as submitted to the city council of Houston, was read to the group. It was reported by Mr. Allen, chairman of the committee, that the city commission and the mayor stated they would study the regulation and if at all possible would put it or something similar into effect for the protection of the nurserymen and the landscape men in the city.

After the business session adjourned, Mrs. Griffing served refreshments to the group. The next meeting of the association will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. South, Monday evening, February 17.

Wilma Gunter.

Dreer's
Quality
SEEDS PLANTS BULBS
SINCE 1838
PHILADELPHIA

Have you received Dreer's New Wholesale Catalogue for 1941? If not write for your free copy today. You will find it helpful throughout the year.

HENRY A. DREER, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pa.

PEAR TREES

One-year Trees. Almost all are whips.

Two-year Trees. Fairly well branched.

Baldwin—New Blight-proof (3c higher each grade)

Clapp Favorite	Howell	Pattens
Duchesse	Kieffer	Pineapple
Flemish Beauty	Le Conte	Seckel
Garber	Lincoln	Sugar

All trees are nice. Good heavy caliper each grade.

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

2 to 3-ft. Whips..	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
3 to 4-ft. Whips..	1.25	10.00	80.00
4 to 5-ft. Whips..	1.50	13.00	125.00
5 to 6-ft. Whips..	2.25	20.00	175.00
6 to 7-ft. Whips..	3.00	27.00

In 6 to 7-foot trees we have: Baldwin, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Garber, Lincoln, Pineapple.

Packed in bales at cost. I sell ONLY GOOD STOCK with Best Service Possible.

ROSEMONT NURSERIES

A. L. Thompson

P. O. Box 839 Tyler, Texas

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

DEPENDABLE QUALITY



SAVE—When in need of double-inspected state-certified Strawberry Plants or other strawberry plants send along your want list. All the leading varieties and the largest plantings in the country. Prices in line and service prompt. Complete packing-out service furnished to nurserymen and seedsmen; shipping direct to customers under your tags.

E. W. TOWNSEND SONS

World's Largest Growers—
Shippers—Strawberry Plants

Salisbury
Maryland

CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS

Large quantities. Lowest prices.
Also seed.

PLAINVIEW NURSERY

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS
Box 1455 Established 1907

GET OUR PRICES ON

Rhubarb—Whole roots
Strawberry Plants—10 standard varieties
Grapevines—8 varieties, including Caco
and Fredonia

KRIEGER'S WHOLESALE NURSERY
Bridgeman, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

State-inspected, certified, guaranteed good; roots moist wrapped. Yellows-free strain. Bakemore, Klondike, Missionary, Aroma, Dunlap, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25; 10,000, \$17.50. Premier, Fairfax, Corkhill, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$25.00. Daybreak, Fairview, Evergreen, 500, \$2.75; 1,000, \$5.00; 10,000, \$40.00. Shipped direct to you or your customers.

SHELBY PLANT FARMS Memphis, Tenn.

Large Supply of Small Fruit Plants

Raspberries—Latham, Cumberland, Chief, Logan, Grapes—Caco, Moore Early, Delaware, Fredonia, Concord
Rhubarb—Boysenberries—Currants—Strawberries—Gooseberries

Let us quote on your above wants.

L. J. Rambo's Wholesale Nurseries
Bridgeman, Michigan

PEACH PITS

Our Pits Compare Favorably
With the Best

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES
HOGANSVILLE, GEORGIA

SOUTHWEST NEWS.

A. E. Willis, president of the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., returned recently from a business trip to Texas. Mr. Willis suffered a bad cold early in the month, which kept him from the January conventions.

J. E. Conard & Son, Stigler, Okla., have built a large greenhouse for propagating. For several years this firm has specialized in supplying stores with nursery stock for over-the-counter sales.

The low bidders on roadside improvement projects let recently in Kansas were: Cook Gardens, Ottawa, Kan.; W. R. Yerkes, Hutchinson, Kan.; Perry Lambert, Hiawatha, Kan., and Oscar H. Schmidt, St. Joseph, Mo.

Friends of Scott Wilmore, of the W. W. Wilmore Nurseries, Denver, Colo., will be glad to hear that his broken leg is mending rapidly. The cast was to be removed January 27.

NEBRASKA MEETING.

[Concluded from page 25.]

At the banquet in the evening, at the Hotel Capitol, were twenty guests in addition to the nurserymen. The toastmaster was Guy Brown, and speakers included Earl Maxwell, of the college of agriculture; W. H. Brokaw, director of extension service, and L. M. Gates, state nursery inspector. Morris Marshall presented a talk on landscaping with colored slides. H. A. McComb, horticulturist at the North Platte substation, reported on work with Chinese elm and other species. Ernst Herminghaus spoke on trees and things of horticultural interest observed on his trip to Mexico.

The following day talks were given by members of the college of agriculture staff, at the college. In the morning, "Damage to Fruits" was discussed by E. H. Hoppert; "Winter Injury to Cherries," by Richard Baker; "Winter Injury to Nursery Stock," by Eric Kneen and Ernest Wright, and "Nebraska Tree and Shrub Demonstration Plantings," by Earl G. Maxwell.

In the afternoon the subjects discussed were: "Lawns and Lawn Sprays," by Dr. F. D. Keim; "A Sound Sales Contract," by Clifford Hicks; "Fundamentals of Salesmanship," by Professor Blood, and "Results of Soil Moisture Studies," by Dr. C. C. Wiggins.

Items You May Need

500 Birch, Cutleaf Weeping, 8 to 10 ft.
200 Birch, Cutleaf Weeping, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2-in.
1,000 Elm, American, 8 to 10 ft.
(root pruned 1939)
700 Elm, American, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2-in.
(root pruned 1939)
150 Ginkgo, 5 to 6 ft.
200 Ginkgo, 6 to 8 ft.
175 Ginkgo, 8 to 10 ft.
50 Ginkgo, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2-in.
300 Maple, Norway, 2 1/2 to 3-in.
1,000 Maple, Norway, 3 to 3 1/2-in.
800 Maple, Norway, 2 1/2 to 4-in.
2,000 Maple, Norway, 4 to 4 1/2-in.
All Maple transplanted, 7x7 ft.
500 Willow, Thuriow, 8 to 10 ft.
400 Willow, Thuriow, 10 to 12 ft.
250 Willow, Thuriow, 1 1/2 to 2-in.
1,000 Juniper, Pfitzer's, 18 to 24 ins.
Sheared, compact.
800 Juniper, Pfitzer's, 2 to 2 1/2 ft.
Sheared, compact.
300 Juniper, Pfitzer's, 2 1/2 to 3 ft.
Sheared, compact.
9,000 Montmorency Cherry, 1-yr., 1 1/2-in.
14,000 Montmorency Cherry, 1-yr., 1 1/2-in.
5,000 Montmorency Cherry, 1-yr., 1 1/2-in.
1,300 Montmorency Cherry, 1-yr., 1 1/2-in.
8,000 Elberta Peach, 1 1/2-in.
13,000 Elberta Peach, 1 1/2-in.
9,000 Elberta Peach, 18 to 24 ins., strong

A general list of other stock.

C. M. HOBBS & SONS, INC.

Bridgeport, Indiana

Largest Nursery in Indiana. Est. 1875.

HARDY FRUITS

Haralson Apple
Manchurian Apricots
Red Lake Currant
Fredonia Grape
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Mary Washington Asparagus
Americana Plum Seedlings
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ANDREWS NURSERY

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Apple and Peach Trees In Carload Lots

A long variety list to select from. We also can offer other Fruit Trees in carload lots, as well as Tennessee Natural Peach Seeds.

If you are interested in either Fruit Trees or Peach Seeds, send us your want lists and we will quote attractive prices.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.

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Wholesale Growers of
Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries,
Blackberries and Raspberries
Let us quote on your requirements

FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.

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GRAPEVINES, CURRANTS,
GOOSEBERRIES and BERRY PLANTS
GROWING for the WHOLESALE TRADE since
1890. The QUALITY of our PLANTS will please
your most critical customers. Get our attractive
quotations before placing your order.
The F. E. Schifferli & Son Nurseries
Fredonia, N. Y.

New York Meetings

*State College and Department of Agriculture
Activities Occupy Attention at One-day Sessions*

Over 100 New York nurserymen gathered at the Powers hotel, Rochester, January 17, to accept the advance program promise prepared by Les Engleson, of Newark, in his best style: "Make January 17 your holiday—meet your friends in Rochester." What with the iciest roads in western New York in many a day, the result of an ice storm of the night before, with President Henry Maxwell confined to his home by illness and with a general line of complications, it looked for a moment as though a jinx had set upon the meeting. But with the Rochester group as a nucleus, including Don Brown and William Pitkin, Jr., the crowd began slowly but steadily to filter in from various parts of the state. It was like a picture of the storm's intensity. First came D. B. Belden and a group from the Chautauqua and Buffalo area; then came William Maloney, Howard Maloney, Charles McNair, John Kelly and the Dansville group from the south and southwest. Next came Tom Carson, Robert Bowden and a group from the Geneva area to the southeast. And finally, arriving by train, came Les Engleson, Charles Baldwin, Paul Fortmiller and the entire Newark party—late but full of enthusiasm.

With William Pitkin, Jr., in the chair pinch-hitting for Les Engleson until his arrival, who in turn pinch-hitted for President Maxwell, and with Don Brown looking after local arrangements, the program got under way shortly before noon in spite of all the handicaps. It was a good program and thoroughly enjoyed; the excellent attendance and sustained interest attest to these facts.

Dr. A. B. Buchholz, of Albany, led off the discussion with remarks upon the Japanese beetle, the X-disease of peaches, the Dutch elm disease and the state inspection service. The co-operation between the state department and the nurserymen in the state, and the helpful attitude in attempting to remove emergency or antiquated red tape in the interests of freer movements of shipments within and between states, were evident and quite fully appreciated by New York state nurserymen.

Dr. L. H. MacDaniels, newly appointed head of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture at Cornell University, then outlined how Cornell could serve the nursery industry in its teaching pro-



H. T. Maxwell.

gram, its extension program and its research program.

Dr. R. C. Allen, of Cornell University, followed with a discussion of the interesting results he has had with peat moss and other organic materials and their effect in improving the physical condition of the soil and aeration of the soil and in growth of plants and production of flowers.

The luncheon which replaced the banquet of previous years was the

high spot of the meeting and was pronounced an unqualified success. The guest speaker, Jack Knabb, of the Jack Knabb Advertising Agency, Rochester, spoke on "Defeatism," in which he decried the "high-taling" down to Albany and to Washington for help from the government on every problem and every occasion, and he called for a return of the pioneer spirit of individuality that had made America and which had made for success by individuals in America.

Richard P. White, secretary of the A. A. N., then gave an excellent presentation of the work of the association in national affairs as they concern nurserymen. He mentioned specifically the progress being made in removing trade barriers, and complimented New York state for its generous attitude and general helpfulness where matters of this kind were concerned.

The meeting concluded with a showing of a color film on the use of fertilizers with floricultural and ornamental crops, and by one of those good talks by Eugene S. Boerner for which he has become well known, showing by means of colored lantern slides various plant materials and their uses.

Henry Maxwell was continued as president, C. J. Maloy as secretary-treasurer and H. B. Tukey as assistant secretary-treasurer and editor of New York Nursery Notes.

LONG ISLAND MEETING.

The tenth annual meeting of the Long Island Nurserymen's Association was held at the Hotel Huntington, Huntington, N. Y., January 13.

The officers elected for 1941 were: President, G. Clifton Sammis, Huntington; vice-president, Jac Bulk,

CLOVERSET POTS

Patent No. 2073695



Now made in four sizes and in two grades comparable in soil capacity to 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 9-in. clay pots. Prices as low as \$18.50 per 1000. Cheap in price (can be given away with the plant), Non-porous (slow to dry out), produce a better plant than a clay pot, make better satisfied customers and more profit for the florist and nurseryman.

Send for free circulars and prices. Sample carton sent by mail for 25¢.

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ERNEST HAYSLER & SON Kansas City, Mo.**

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NURSERY CO.**
306 S.E. 12th Ave., Portland, Oregon

We keep thinking and talking
QUALITY
A General Line

Please refer to the priced items from our surplus list in our 2-column advertisement in the January 15 issue.

Combination Carloads to Eastern Points.

Catalogues sent only to firms entitled to Wholesale Prices.

A Wall Chart in Color will accompany requests for catalogues.

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Who offers the nursery trade of this country the greatest line of rare trees and shrubs?

Write for list 4041 and find out! But use your business stationery, as post cards will be ignored.

W. B. CLARKE & CO.
San Jose, Calif.

**Northern-Grown
Nursery Stock**

Evergreen Liners

Specimen Evergreens, B&B

Hardy Fruit Trees

Hardy Apple Seedlings

Ornamental Shrubs

Lining-out Shrubs, Trees and Vines

Write for price list.

J. V. Bailey Nurseries
Daytons Bluff Sta. St. Paul, Minn.

GOLDFLAME HONEYSUCKLE
TRADE-MARK

Our introduction and we are proud of it.

The Willis Nursery Co.
Progressive Nurserymen Ottawa, Kan.

North Dakota and Montana Seeds

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM

and other forestry seeds

WILDFLOWER SEEDS and NATIVE PLANTS
Write for wholesale trade list.

E. C. MORAN, Medora, N. D.

FRUIT TREE SURPLUS

12,000 Bartlett Pear, 2 and 3-year
5,000 Apple, 2 and 3-year
2,000 Cherry, 2 and 3-year
5,000 Italian Prune, 1, 2 and 3-year

List sent on request

MOTZ BROS. NURSERIES
P.O. BOX 42 Orenco, Oregon

Babylon; executive committee member for three years, L. H. MacRobbie, Patchogue; secretary, G. Bradley Hart, Wading River; treasurer, M. Ottvanger, Mineola.

The exchange bulletin committee reported that 950 copies of the bulletin, which lists the material in most of the Long Island nurseries, had been sent out in 1940, with requests for it coming from several of the northeastern states.

A resolution was offered by the quarantine committee requesting that of the \$425,000 allotted for federal Japanese beetle control in 1941, the sum of \$100,000 be set aside for further research into the methods for fumigating and otherwise clearing nursery stock for shipments outside the regulated areas. The resolution was adopted after evidence was brought forward that the present recommendations for fumigation had led to some lots of stock being prepared for shipment.

It was planned to hold the ninth annual garden club day March 4 at the Garden City hotel. On this day each year the association is host to hundreds of Long Island garden club members, providing lectures and other features of horticultural interest.

Guests at luncheon included A. B. Buchholz, of the state department of agriculture; Carl Wedell, of the State School of Agriculture, Farmingdale; E. L. D. Seymour, horticultural editor of American Home; H. H. Campbell, of the Nassau county farm bureau, and Paul Jones, of the Suffolk county farm bureau.

BRUMME IN BANKRUPTCY.

An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed January 16 in the United States District court at Cincinnati, O., against the Herman Brumme Co., Madeira, O., by five creditors. The petition stated that the company committed an act of bankruptcy January 10, when it consented to the appointment of a receiver in Common Pleas court on a petition filed by Andorra Nurseries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., suing as creditor on a judgment for \$5,345.86. The four petitioning creditors were the Taylor Stone Co., McDermott, O.; Milton Nursery Co., Peterson & Dering, Inc., and Schling Seeds-men, Inc.

HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR

Handsome hardy flowering shrub of Northwest interior. Showy long-lasting lace-like panicles in midsummer. Filly named Ocean Spray. Easy, rapid grower to 8 ft.; fine for specimen or sunny border. Bushy flowering-size, 2 to 3-foot plants, \$25.00 per 100.

PACHISTIMA MYRSINITES
(Mountain Box)

A new broad-leaved evergreen with durable deep green Boxlike foliage, compact 3-ft. top. Hardy vigorous grower, impressive in shady or sunny foreground and trimmed border. Bushy 3-yr., 12 to 18-inch plants, \$35.00 per 100.

MAHONIA REPENS
(Creeping Hollygrape)

Very hardy, durable evergreen ground cover from our mountain interior. Strong stocky 4 to 6-inch seedlings, \$7.50 per 100.

(Our rigorous intermountain climate—from 20 below to 100 above zero—makes very sturdy nursery stock, easy to transplant. Careful moist peat packing assures safe arrival at low transport cost.)

Above are cash prices through February. Shipment late March.

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NATIVE GARDENS OF
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
1014 East 12th Avenue

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BEST SOURCE OF
GOOD ROSES**

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Wholesale Rose Growers
Scappoose, Oregon

Write for List

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM

1-yr. seedlings, 3 to 9 ins., \$20.00 per 1000

2-yr. seedlings, 6 to 12 ins., \$30.00 per 1000

2-yr. transplants, 12 to 15 ins., \$15.00 per 100

MUGHO PINE

2-yr. transplants, 4 to 6 ins., \$15.00 per 100

MOUNT VERNON NURSERY
Mount Vernon, Wash.

HOME NURSERY Richland, Wash.

LACEBARK and SIBERIAN Elm, Seedlings and Transplants. Hardiest strains. Perfect condition. Reduced prices.

Also home-grown seeds, both varieties, lowest market prices. Order now. War means higher prices.

Ohio's Twelfth Short Course

Summaries of Numerous Practical Talks and Discussions in Three Days' Sessions of Annual Short Course Held at Ohio State University, Columbus, January 20 to 22

The twelfth annual short course for nurserymen, landscape gardeners and arborists offered by Ohio State University, Columbus, opened January 20. A record attendance of 160 registered from Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Missouri.

The first morning was spent in inspection of the greenhouse and outdoor work. Many of the men were interested in the outdoor rose tests, the hedge plots, the extensive ground cover setup, the arboretum with some of the newer narrow-leaved and broad-leaved evergreens, the lath house full of seedling and rooted cutting experiments, the perennial gardens and the wide collection of outdoor woody materials.

Prof. Alex Laurie opened the session by telling those present of the advantages of this so-called service station at the university, which is available to all. He stated that from President H. L. Bevis all the way through the divisions of the agricultural college it was the purpose to carry on commercial as well as technical phases of the industry. Professor Laurie said that the increased attendance is definite proof that more persons are becoming more educational-minded in their particular type of work in order to keep up with new developments.

Experimental Studies.

Prof. L. C. Chadwick reported on "Some Experimental Studies in Ornamental Horticulture at Ohio State University During 1940." This included fertilization of shade trees in the nursery, outdoor rose studies, black spot control, fertilizer tests, investigations with chloropicrin, etc. John C. Swartley explained "New Developments in the Use of Synthetic Growth Substances."

R. E. Culbertson, Upper Darby, Pa., suggested grasses and legumes for cover crops in nurseries, and Henry J. Hohman, of Kingsville Nurseries, Inc., Kingsville, Md., explained unusual methods of propagation. At an evening session Dr. J. H. Gourley

gave a demonstration of "Some Strangers in Our Gardens."

The second day of the course dealt with landscape-arboriculture practices, with L. C. Chadwick acting as discussion leader.

Harvey Bicknell, Cleveland landscape architect, demonstrated useful tools and gadgets for the landscape and maintenance man. He emphasized the fact that outstanding work is the result of good planning carried out by a balanced organization with proper equipment and good sharp tools suited to the job at hand. Make work as easy as possible for the operator by the use of rubber tires and roller bearings; tool carriers, which may be built during the slack winter months; leather or rubber guards on tools to protect the operator and tools; rubber knee pads for planting and trimming, and belts for shears, loppers and saws for tree work.

Work is hastened by the use of electric hedge trimmers. Lawn edge trimmers and lawn sweepers for grass, leaves and twigs are helpful.

More Useful Tools.

For lawn work Mr. Bicknell advised the use of a 3-prong scratcher for renovating spots in old lawns; a roller with spikes for aerating lawns, called a sod spiker; dandelion rakes, and rubber finger rakes. For general maintenance one will find use for border spades, string holders, transplanting spades, digging spades and the Pulaski ax, which may be used for digging or chopping.

Handlers of large plants benefit by a low-slung wheelbarrow type of mover for carrying around 400 pounds, with an additional attachment for carrying more. Webs and squeezers for ball carrying and ex-

pressman's or bag trucks aid greatly. In closing, Mr. Bicknell advised the men to brand all tools, to paint all tools one color, to keep all tools sharp and to bring all tools home.

L. C. Petrie, of the Charles Irish Co., Cleveland, explained and demonstrated many gadgets and small tools for the arborist. The small Irish mover, used for moving 2 to 2½-inch plants right from the hole, with a ball of soil, is built entirely of steel, is mounted on pneumatic tires and has a capacity of 1,000 pounds at ten miles per hour, with the load balanced on the axle.

Mr. Petrie stated that his firm has almost done away with the ax and the pick, except in stony soils, by using the lighter Pulaski mattock ax, which digs about twice as much dirt and cuts roots as well.

He demonstrated the use of the Coffing hoist for lifting and pulling heavy objects on or off trucks, platforms, etc. The load is always locked, and automatic stops prevent the handle from spinning in case the hand should slip off the handle. A reversible handle permits operating the hoist in any position. The safety pull also has free chain for quick load adjustment when there is no weight or pull on the hoist.

Mr. Petrie gave a demonstration using the Irish Aero-fertil gun, which is good to loosen soils and produce fine fibrous roots. Compressed air is discharged through the guns into the soil, thereby displacing the soil atmosphere with air containing a supply of oxygen; at the same time the soil is fractured and nutrient deficiencies are corrected by blowing fertilizer or other corrective materials through the loosened soil. An air compressor having a capacity of ap-

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West Coast Winter Harvested Roses are Leaders. We are Now working full-force digging and shipping.

Howard Rose Company
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SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.
EVERGREENS Propagators & Growers
141 S. E. 65th Avenue PORTLAND, ORE.
Write today for descriptive Wholesale Trade List of evergreens. Many varieties, both old and new, listed. No packing charge, and shipping costs are prepaid on lining-out stock to any point in the United States.
Wholesale Only

A. MCGILL & SON
FAIRVIEW, OREGON
Wholesale Only

GOOD WESTERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
Shade Trees
Roses

Grown right and packed right.
Combination carloads to Eastern distributing points will save you on freight.

ORENCO NURSERY CO.
Oreneo, Oregon
WHOLESALE GROWERS
Fruit, Shade, Flowering Ornamental Trees, Fruit-tree Seedlings, Roses, Etc.
Very complete line of quality stock
Catalogue sent on request.

Rich & Sons Nursery
Hillsboro, Ore.
FRUIT TREES
Ornamental Trees Shrubs
Catalogue on request

CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS
Undamaged. Will be spring dug.
4 to 5 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 18 to 24
ins., 12 to 18 ins.
Now booking CHINESE ELM SEED
orders.
WASHINGTON NURSERIES
Toppenish, Wash.

ROSEBUSHES
200 Varieties
"Hi-Land Grown-They're Hardy" Send for Trade List
PACIFIC NORTHWEST ROSE NURSERY
Box 261 Wholesale Only Gresham, Ore.

proximately 100 cubic feet of air per minute is required for this gun.

Weed Control.

The control of crab grass and other weeds in fine turf was discussed by C. R. Runyan, superintendent of the Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati. He said that crab grass is the most important weed factor, followed by narrow-leaved plantain, dandelion, milk purslane and knotweed, to control.

Mr. Runyan said that Muhlenbergia Shreberi is a pest particularly bad in southern Ohio. Control measures largely are the same as for crab grass but because it is a perennial it must be killed outright. Pulling up runners before spraying gives better results.

At the afternoon session, garden flowers and pests were the topics, with Victor H. Ries as the discussion leader. Mr. Ries started off with slides and a description of bulbs for Ohio.

G. H. Poesch extended much information concerning the garden chrysanthemums. He said that chrysanthemums prolong the effective garden season for a month or more and many of the varieties overwinter well. He feels that they have a double value both as a garden subject and as outdoor cut flower material.

Producing Annuals in Flats.

Arthur Hirt, nurseryman from Strongsville, O., told of his procedure in growing annuals. The composted soil is sterilized in late fall. Seeds are germinated at 65 degrees Fahrenheit and later moved to a cooler house. After transplanting the seedlings, the flats are held in the greenhouse on pipe shelves for a few days or a week until started. Then they are moved into heated frames until ready for sale.

In order to build and maintain a profitable and reliable trade in annuals, especially in districts where competition is keen, a complete line must be grown. Fair prices can be demanded in a competitive locality only when quality is high and selection large. Quality is produced only when the soil is properly prepared and when annuals are grown slowly, but with ample food, especially nitrogen. Attractive display is also important in increasing sales.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

Milton—Since 1878—Oregon

Specializing in

Birches — Crabs — Hawthorns. Chinese Elm, to 2½-in. cal., Tr. Maples, Norway and Sycamore. Mountain Ash, European and Oakleaf. Oregon Grape, 2-yr., T., Br. Liners. Peaches and Plums, Flowering. Fruit Tree Seedlings.



Send your Want List on above or other items not listed.

Combination carloads available to Eastern distributing points.

SHRUBS

Ninety-seven acres of choice CONIFERS and BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Arbor-vita
Chamaecyparis
Spruce—Koster and Colorado
Mugho Pine
Junipers
Yews
Mexican Orange
Oregon Grape
Evonymus
Laurels
Daphne

etc. etc.

Write for Catalogue
We are now contracting

ROSEBUSHES

For delivery Fall 1941, Spring 1942

Mountain View Floral Nurseries
Troutdale, Oregon
Leading Grower since 1900

A Complete Line of OREGON-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Bechtel Crab
Cut-leaf Birch
Chinese Elm
Kanzan Flowering Cherry
Mountain Ash
Prunus Blireana

DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

6691 S. W. Capitol Highway
Portland, Oregon

Mr. Hirt discussed many annuals and their varieties. Some of these are: Little Blue Star and Midget Blue ageratum, both good border varieties. Alyssum varieties include maritimum, procumbens and Snow-cloth. Stick to rustproof strains of antirrhinum. Arctotis grandis is about eighteen inches tall, having a good white flower with a blue center. Do not grow it in too rich soil. Canterbury bells he claimed to be a perfect flop. Calendula varieties which are used almost entirely are Sensation, Lemon Queen and Art Shades. They want a cool location.

Mr. Hirt thinks that more Centaurea Cyanus should be grown. Clarkia should be seeded in the garden. For marigolds, Guinea Gold and Yellow Supreme are excellent. Stick to the tall phloxes, because they grow stronger. Salpiglossis should not be transplanted; sow directly. Thunbergia is a good little vine, free-flowering, but watch for red spider. David Burpee zinnia is good.

Pest Control.

Clyde C. Hamilton, of the New Jersey agricultural experimental station, New Brunswick, discussed the control of insects attacking nursery and ornamental plants. He feels that the successful control of insects is dependent upon a knowledge of fundamental principles. This includes such things as the name of the insect, how it feeds and grows, how it reproduces, what it feeds upon, the time in its life cycle when it may be most easily controlled and a knowledge of insecticide materials. A knowledge of the life history and habits tells one what to use and when to use it.

Mr. Hamilton feels that lead arsenite is still the best stomach poison for shade trees and ornamental shrubs. The so-called colloidal arsenates of lead are but little more effective than the dry arsenates of lead and do not justify the extra cost. Derris or cube powders applied with a suitable sticker are effective in controlling many leaf-eating insects where a poisonous spray residue is not desired. It is also effective in controlling many sucking insects. The thiocyanate type of spray, effective against mealy bugs and red spiders, must be used with caution as some plants are injured.

Fumigation of plants for insect

control, especially for certification for shipping outside quarantined areas, still presents a big problem. Methyl bromide gas is one of the most promising materials, but much work is still needed to determine its uses and limitations.

Methyl bromide's effectiveness is dependent upon temperature, concentration and length of exposure. There is considerable difference in plant tolerance at different growth periods and seasons of the year. Dormant or semidormant plants in the spring are much more tolerant than actively growing plants. Plants with tender succulent growths are more likely to be injured than slow-growing plants.

Plants fumigated in daylight or plants subject to sunlight and high temperatures during or after fumigation are more likely to be injured. High humidity in the fumigation chamber seems to reduce injury.

Dr. Hamilton feels that it is still questionable whether methyl bromide can be used effectively as a general fumigant for the control of insects in greenhouses. The cost is high, it is difficult to maintain satisfactory concentrations in the greenhouse due to leakage and the tolerance of different greenhouse plants to methyl bromide is extremely variable and must be determined even for varieties of the same plant.

In closing, Dr. Hamilton said that methyl bromide shows promise as a soil fumigant for the control of in-

sects in soil containing growing plants. The gas is too volatile for general use and better methods of handling it must be found.

Paul E. Tilford, pathologist at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, Wooster, told of some diseases of ornamental plants and their control.

Banquet.

The annual dinner was held at the Beechwold Tavern the evening of January 21, with 125 members and wives attending. L. C. Chadwick acted as master of ceremonies.

John D. Siebenthaler, Dayton, O., the speaker of the evening, gave an illustrated lecture of his trip through the southwest Indian country. He was accompanied by a photographer, and the colored pictures certainly were good proof. He described the life of the Indians on the reservations and gave a fine description of the beautiful country in which they live. Also, he showed a great number of slides concerning the desert and mountain flora of that section.

Wednesday morning was devoted to costs, sales and office management, with L. C. Chadwick as the discussion leader.

John W. Sites, regional observational nurserymen, U.S.D.A. soil conservation service, Zanesville, O., presented costs incident to the production of nursery stock. Mr. Sites said that the most useful of all machines employed thus far for seed cleaning

Don't Buy Any Nursery Sprayer Until You Have Tried the PARAGON No. 5 With Money-Back Guarantee



We ship, freight paid, complete for 10 days' trial with money-back guarantee, with 25 ft. high-test spray hose, 10-ft. extension spray pipe and 3 nozzles.

Fill the 50-gallon container with any spray solution, whitewash or water paint. Take it anywhere; the wide convex steel wheel rims can't cut into turf; low suspension of removable container in steel chassis prevents upsetting on hillsides. The extraordinary pressure and long high-test spray hose enable you to do a thorough job of spraying or painting with very little effort and without changing location of the Sprayer.

Brass Air Compression chamber is 12 inches high by 4 inches diameter, with cast bronze top and bottom caps. Pump body, plunger and strainer also of brass, designed for lifetime service. Two agitators prevent solution from settling in container or clogging nozzles. Mail coupon for catalogue and 10-day trial offer.

THE CAMPBELL-HAUSFELD CO., 203 State Ave., Harrison, O.
Send Free Catalogue, Price List and Trial Offer on Paragon Sprayers.

Name..... County.....

P. O. State.....

is an adapted hammer mill, or feed grinder. Seeds of native lespediza cleaned by this method show an increase in germination of over fifty per cent; a beneficial scarifying action results from its use.

Hazelnuts cleaned by this method cost 8 cents per pound as contrasted with 50 cents a pound by hand. A study of accurate cost records reveals that purely from the standpoint of the initial cost, seeds of certain species can be bought from reputable dealers cheaper than they can be collected.

Mr. Sites states that nursery field preparation amounts in most cases to less than one per cent of the production cost of stock. Contrasting the efficiency of mechanical seeders with seeding by hand, conifer seeding amounts to only about one per cent of the production cost of stock, whereas seeding of species which require hand seeding ranges from twenty to forty per cent or more.

Controlling weeds is the most expensive single operation performed in a nursery. The cost of weeding seedling conifers amounts to approximately sixty-five per cent of the production cost, or around 75 cents per thousand.

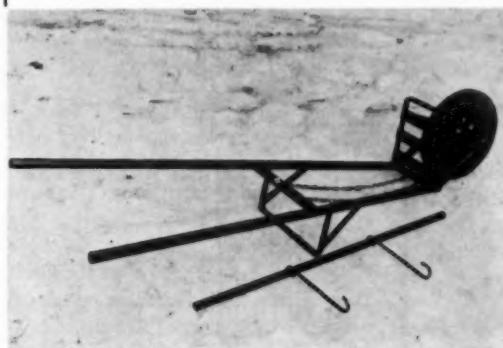
On the average, about fifteen to twenty per cent of the production cost is chargeable to stock distribution, which includes digging, sorting, counting, packing and transportation.

Transplanting conifer stock is a costly and probably unnecessary operation. It is possible to grow seedlings in less time and at a lower cost, without greatly sacrificing the quality. Twenty-eight per cent of the production cost of conifers is chargeable to transplanting.

New Selling Ideas.

D. F. Shipley, of the Shipley Nurseries, Loch Raven, Md., presented some new ideas on selling. Mr. Shipley said, "Our business differs from the average nursery business in two respects: They propagate, we eliminate; they do landscape architecture, we architectural landscaping." Around these two points he centered his ideas. He said, "In the ten years we have been in the business we have learned three things that have become a sort of religion to us and that tie in closely with these differences. First, we have found it better to have all the business of a small selected clien-

The Ball and Plant Carrier



Weighs 47 lbs. All weld, underslung construction. Handles balls safely. No lifting to load or unload; lay the tree down, lay Carrier on its side snug to ball, straighten tree and Carrier up—It's loaded! Tip the Carrier over and it's unloaded—"As easy as rolling off a log."

Unexcelled for wheeling plants out of nursery, flats of plants into field, on the delivery truck, across lawns, down narrow paths, through gates, over stepping stones, without injury to walks or adjacent shrubbery. One man can wheel out more weight than three or four men can carry out in a day! Attachment for two extra men for the heavy trees included. Patented. Price, \$22.50.

Sunnyview Nurseries, Perry, O.

A NEW MODERN OUTDOOR THERMOMETER

Easy to Read at 10 to 40 Feet

All Brass (Chrome Plate) Red Indicator

The most visible thermometer ever offered. Beautifully finished; rugged; nonrusting; nondiscoloring; adjustable to all angles and will last a lifetime. Registers from 50 below to 110 above zero.

Ideal for GREENHOUSES, storage cellars, warehouses, cold storage, poultry houses, barns, hatcheries, factories, offices, homes or wherever the knowledge of accurate temperature is required.

Fully Guaranteed.	Postpaid in United States \$2.00
Money refunded if not satisfied.	3 for \$5.50; 6 for \$10.00;
	12 for \$18.00.
	(In Ohio add sales tax)

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P. O. Box 5613
Cleveland, Ohio



Large size, 4-inch white dial with black figures. Red center disc integral and indicating point.



"It doesn't cost — it PAYS!"

to own a KEMP", so owners say, because it saves them 50% to 75% of time and labor in preparing compost, putting these costs right back in their pockets.

The KEMP shreds and mixes any type of soil— sod, clay, manure, peat moss, etc., to the exact texture you need for each kind of planting, making a compost that grows healthier, better plants.

One of the four KEMP models (starting at \$98, complete) is just right for every grower, large or small. Send today, for the KEMP Catalogue which tells how these common-sense machines are made for long, trouble-free use. Ask for details about FREE TRIAL Offer and easy time-payment plan. Write today. KEMP MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. AN-211, 1919 Peach St., Erie, Pa.

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may be of no use to the man who produces carloads of this and truck-loads of that for the wholesale market or the retailer who is able to canvass the nation with an expensive color catalogue, but for the little fellow like myself, and there are many of us, it works and pays both material and mental dividends."

Office Management.

Office management was discussed by Clarence O. Siebenthaler, of the Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, O. He feels that the management of the landscape or nursery office does not differ essentially from that of any other business. Certain operations are present in every office; others are optional and may contribute to the efficiency and well being of the business or they may retard it.

Because of the usual small size of nursery business units, it is important that nurserymen develop a system which takes care of all their requirements promptly, accurately and completely, but without bogging down the actual work of the owner or his employees in the execution of the regular business. Records, sales policies, designing and customer and employee relations all have a part.

Mr. Siebenthaler discussed many phases of office management which may spell the difference between success and failure in any business. The problem is not so much how elaborate or extensive are one's office facilities and methods, but how they are scaled to the size and complexities of one's business and how effectively they function.

Planting the Front Yard.

The last afternoon was devoted to landscape gardening, with Victor H. Ries as the discussion leader. M. E. Bottomley, of the University of Cincinnati architecture department, discussed the planting of the front yard. He stated that the front yard has two important functions; it provides a setting for the house and it is also a part of the street picture. There should be less expression of individuality in the front yard than in the back yard, because the view toward the house is largely public. He said that landscape architecture is to the building what the accompaniment of a musical instrument is to the human voice.

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trees is considered to be slightly forward and to the side of the house corners in order to frame the entire structure. The unsymmetrical house seems to benefit by being subdued and partly covered with foreground trees, which may emphasize an entrance, a gable or any other part of the design. It is in cases like this that vertical sketches of the building and foliage are invaluable.

He said that the spotting of shrubs and evergreens over the front lawn is defeating the purpose of this foreground, and highly spectacular specimens divert attention from the house, where it rightly belongs. The principle of the open center not only can be applied to lawns and gardens, but somewhat to the house front also.

Mr. Bottomley feels that the heavy plant masses should be at the corners rather than within the face of the house. Rarely can the corners remain weak with the taller plants at the doorway. And yet the doorway needs the emphasis of strong, trim plant forms. Lower facing material may be needed as a base for the tall plants, but this should consist of neutral groups or hedge lines and not of trimmed circles and points. All in all, foundation plantings call for neatness and low hedges, even double hedges, used as the connective rather than ragged, overgrown shrubbery.

Broad-leaved Evergreens in Ohio.

G. Walter Burwell, of the Burwell Nurseries, Columbus, gave his experiences with broad-leaved evergreens in Columbus. The popularity of broad-leaved evergreens is slowly increasing. He feels that the public approval is due more to publicity and promotion than to the appeal of the plants themselves. He said that certain varieties are limited locally by (1) climate—open winters with sudden and frequent extreme changes in temperature and hot summers with little moisture in the air—and (2) soil—moderately to highly alkaline.

Mr. Burwell then discussed many of the broad-leaved evergreens which his nursery has tried. Some of these were: Abelia grandiflora—one of the most popular and useful; varieties Edward Goucher and Sherwoodi are too new to evaluate. Evonymus—one of the most valuable broad-leaved plants for local foundation



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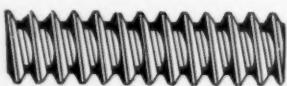
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A. M. Grube, of the Lakewood Nurseries, Lakewood, O., told his experiences with broad-leaved evergreens in northern Ohio. His list included: *Berberis ilicifolia*, *Julianae*, *Sargentiana* and *triacanthophora*; all of these have given good results during the past ten years. *Evonymus radicans* and its varieties *vegetus*, *acutus*, *coloratus* and *kewensis*. He feels they should all become more popular each year, as their uses are so many. Mr. Grube feels that *Ilex glabra* has proved extremely hardy and should be used much more than it is. Plants should be cut back to prevent them from becoming leggy. *Kalmia latifolia* in his estimation is undoubtedly the best broad-leaved evergreen, as it can be planted in sun or shade. Nursery-grown plants are far superior to collected ones.

Mr. Grube emphasized the point of putting these plants in a situation as near like that of their native habitat as possible.

George H. Kern, of the Wyoming Nurseries, Wyoming, O., described his experiences with broad-leaved evergreens in the Cincinnati area. His list was complete and included several plants not on the other nurserymen's lists, because of the milder climate.

F. L. Turner, of the Berryhill Nursery Co., Springfield, O., presented the list of broad-leaved evergreens he has had experience with in central Ohio. He has propagated many of the newer varieties.

The question box periods after each session brought much discussion. The course was proclaimed as the best yet.

Exhibits included the following: Cooper Clipper, Ariens-Tiller, Vaughan's Flex-tred tractor, Planet, Jr., cultivators and Myers sprayers, all distributed by the Farm Supplies & Power Equipment Co., Cleveland, O.; Ortho garden sprays, by the California Spray-Chemical Corp., Richmond, Cal.; hormone growth substances by the American Chemical Paint Co., Ambler, Pa., and nursery material by Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Md.; Burton's Hill Top Nurseries, Casstown, O., and the Paul Offenberg Nursery Co., Columbus.

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